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The War Program

THE CHINA THEATER

(The following article was prepared for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by Mr. Watson, distinguished military correspondent for the Sunpapers of Baltimore and winner of the Pulitzer Prize Award for international correspondence. The article was written in and mailed from Kunming).

BY MARK S. WATSON

DURING the past month events in China have moved considerably, making us aware that while this mainland theater presently occupies attention of only a small number of American troops, relatively, and is unable to permit any future grand scale operations unless and until the present avenue of supplies is greatly widened, it holds very large promises for the future. How fully and how quickly those promises will be fulfilled depends upon a great many things which still are unknown and upon some which are incalculable just now. One such of course is the intention of Soviet Russia, and upon this China herself makes no conjectures, and naturally so, for Premier Soong and his delegation are still in conference with Marshal Stalin, and all speculation must await the successful end of that important meeting, whose consequences could reach far into the future.

China herself is the chief factor in other imponderables, notably political. Will there be conciliation between the National Government of Chiang Kai-shek and the obstinate Chinese Communist group at Yenan? Certainly, that is the ardent hope of those who wish a united China for the present war on Japan, and of those who wish for a united, peaceful, prosperous, well-disposed China in years to come. But there is obstinacy on both sides, and thus for no indication of concessions sufficient to bring about a union of Chinese armed strength for aiding our attack upon Japan.

While these events of the future remain immeasurable, General Wedemeyer goes on about his business of improving the tasks inherited by him. The U. S. Forces, China Theater of Operations, are few, but their work is impressive. The Chinese Training Center is given the task of schooling selected Chinese officers and troop cadres (and certain whole tactical units) in the use of the American weapons which our supplies forces (Maj. Gen. Henry Auerand, formerly of Normandy base) makes available, and in the tactics which those weapons permit; its general staff school provides a swift training course for Chinese staff officers up to the highest rank.

Through the U. S. Army Chinese Combat Command (Maj. Gen. Robert McClure) this training work is carried on in field work; American officers and men who have been selected with care equal to that used in selecting our CTC personnel, have been assigned to certain selected divisions of the Chinese army, chosen by the Generalissimo for this American arming and training; it is to these divisions, chiefly, that the graduates of the CTC courses are sent; our CCC personnel proceeds with the instruction, and when the division's training is well advanced and these new troops go into actual combat

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Army Photo

Maj. Gen. Les'ie Richard Groves, USA, (Center), who had complete executive charge of the Atomic Bomb Project, which was conducted as the "Manhattan Engineer District." Left: Col. Franklin T. Matthias, commanding officer of the Hanford Engineer Works, near Pasco, Wash., where some components of the bomb are produced, and, right, Col. Kenneth D. Nichols District Engineer of the Manhattan Engineer District.

U. S. Unleashes Atomic Bombs on 2 Jap Cities

The atomic bomb, product of three years of intensive scientific research, and an expenditure of approximately \$2,000,000,000 has been hurled against the Japanese homeland with devastating results, as America's answer to Japan's aggression.

Twice, first at Hiroshima and later at Nagasaki, have Japan's military leaders witnessed the results of one of the greatest scientific developments known to present day civilization, and upon each occasion they have been astounded at the destruction visited upon their native soil by two single planes carrying a single bomb each.

While the race to harness atomic energy and power has been underway for a number of years, American scientists, cooperating with those of Great Britain and other nations, in the last three years have found the key, and our military and naval leaders were quick to put it into practical use as a means of shortening the present conflict in the Pacific and of saving of thousands of American lives.

Immediately following reports that the new weapon had been unleashed against the enemy in the Pacific, rumors of its destructive power swept the country. None of these has been officially confirmed as yet. Dr. Harold Jacobson, of Wilcox Incorporated, N. Y., immediately after the early reports of the bomb's use over Hiroshima reached the United States predicted that its effects would be felt in the area for at least 70 years hence. The War Department, however, was quick to deny this prediction, stating that based on all of its experimental work and study, and on the results of the test in New Mexico, there was every reason to believe that there was "no appreciable radioactivity on the ground at Hiroshima and what little there was decayed very rapidly."

According to official Government statements issued by the War Department, ten years ago doubt was expressed that it would ever be possible to utilize atomic power on a practical scale.

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Japs Offer Surrender

Although officially unconfirmed by either the White House or the War Department, latest reports as we go to press indicate that Japan is making every effort to sue for peace while at the same time saving face by retaining its Emperor as a sovereign ruler.

According to the Japanese Domei Agency, Hirohito's Government has sent a formal message to both the Swiss and Swedish Governments indicating that it was willing to accept the terms of the Potsdam declaration, calling for Tokyo's unconditional surrender, so long as the Emperor was permitted to retain his prerogatives.

Appointed Air Engineer

Brig. Gen. James B. Newman, Jr., has been appointed Air Engineer on the staff of General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces.

As Air Engineer he will be responsible for overseeing the program of construction of AAF bases all over the world and will have supervision of all Aviation Engineer troops. He succeeds Col. George Mayo who has been temporarily appointed Deputy Air Engineer.

Formerly Commanding General of the Ninth Engineer Command, General Newman saw action throughout the entire European campaign of this war. In November, 1943, he was assigned as The Engineer with the Eighth Air Force and was engaged in the planning of AAF bases in England. When the Ninth Air Force moved to England he became commanding general of the Ninth Engineer Command and was charged with the command's organization and the planning for and construction of all ground facilities required in England and the European Continent for the operation of the Ninth Air Force. In February, 1945, the Engineer Command, USSTAF, was organized to succeed the Ninth Engineer Command. General Newman was appointed commanding general of the new command whose mission was to construct all Army Air Force facilities needed on the Continent.

Army Seeks Officers For Regular Service

A call for all officers interested in obtaining commissions in the post-war Regular Army to file a "Statement of Interest" will be issued shortly by the War Department in the form of a circular.

No information is yet available as to the number that may be given commissions, nor the manner in which their permanent grades will be determined, it being explained that such decisions will depend upon Congressional legislation.

It was pointed out, however, that the "Statement of Interest" may be filed by any officer who has served in the emergency, regardless of whether or not he is still on active duty. In fact, it was pointed out that an officer making such a statement "may go off active duty or remain in the service without prejudice to his chances of being tendered a commission when legislation is enacted." The fact that an officer has not remained in active service will not affect the grade to be offered or the position he will occupy on the promotion list.

Outstanding officers who have proven their capabilities in this war will be particularly sought. The Department plans to recommend the commissioning in the Regular Army of those who will be of such age and physical condition as will permit them to serve for a reasonably long period before being retired.

No officer will be appointed in a grade higher than that which he held in war time.

It is understood that the War Department has adopted this mode of procedure in lieu of the "test run" for which it sought legal authority but which Congress failed to authorize before recessing for the Summer. Under the original plan, the War Department asked for authority to commission 250 officers in the grades of second and first lieutenant and captain, the small number being explained as a "test run" which would give the Department data and experience upon which to base a subsequent larger expansion when post-war needs could be more completely determined.

Permanent retention of the Army Air Forces set-up with its own subsidiary services is indicated by that portion of the official "Statement of Interest" form which specifies that officers of Arms or Services with the Air Forces who desire such a status may enter their choice as "Air Corps (Signal Corps) (or other Army or Service)."

However, no indication was given as to other arms or services which have been established under war authority but which are not provided for in the National Defense Act or other permanent legislation such as the Armored Force, Transportation Corps, WAC, etc.

The full text of the Circular which will be promulgated shortly is as follows:

"1. Outlook for Permanent Commissions in the Regular Army

"a. Present indications are that a number of outstanding officers who have proven their capabilities in this emergency will be needed in the Regular Army peace time establishment. Until appropriate legislation is enacted the War Department

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Atomic Bomb

Baltimore Sun—"It opens a new page in the history of warfare comparable to that of the invention of gunpowder."

New York Herald Tribune—"This extraordinary triumph of scientific research is still of pure destructive application; as such it must profoundly affect all issues of international politics and war."

Philadelphia Record—"This is one of the great stories of history. It is the story of war in laboratories, of scientists fighting with strange devices, of personal collaboration between the late President Roosevelt and former Prime Minister Churchill in getting the atomic project launched."

New York Times—"Its implications for good or evil are so tremendous in so many directions that it will take months before our minds can really begin to envisage them."

Washington Post—"As a psychological weapon the atomic bomb is likely to prove only less effective than as an instrument of destruction."

New York Sun—"The statements on the atomic bomb issued by President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee (the latter written by Winston Churchill) are as devastating morally as the bomb is physically."

Washington Star—"From the standpoint of war and peace alike, the atom today suddenly confronts us with a new age pregnant with strange new prob-

lems of the gravest sort."

New York Post—"There is no adequate defense except a peaceful world."

Philadelphia Inquirer—"If there is a semblance of sanity among the leaders of Japan, or among the hapless people they have led so far and so fast down the road toward national extinction, it must assert itself now."

New York Mirror—"At any rate we can be grateful that our side discovered the control of this force before anyone else on the other side."

New York PM—"What we control today, all nations will possess tomorrow, and the killing power of the smallest of them will be multiplied 20,000 times."

Defends Army Strength

Despite the close of the war in Europe and America's use of the new atomic bomb, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, this week, emphatically declared that there would be no reduction in the size of the Army, but added that men would be discharged as soon as military need would permit.

The Secretary's statement came in reply to sharp criticism from Capitol Hill where Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado described the Army's policies in relation to civilian manpower as being "blind, stupid and criminal."

Public charges that the Army deliberately delayed discharges added to discontent among the soldiers, the War Secretary said, and nullified to a great extent explanations of the War Department that lack of shipping and the "urgency" of proceeding with the Pacific war were the actual factors slowing up releases.

In a sharp letter to the Colorado Senator, Secretary Stimson pointed out that war was not a matter of mere arithmetic. "Even if it were," the Secretary wrote, "your demand for candor compels me to state that in your letter of 4 August you have omitted a large number of important factors which must be considered in connection with the strength of the Army."

The Secretary charged that the Senator had included in his computation only part of the men in the Pacific theaters and omitted entirely those in the India-Burma and China Theaters, as well as those in the strategic reserve without which no successful war can be fought, all of which totals 3,750,000.

"You have omitted occupational forces," the Secretary continued, "the overseas garrisons, including the Caribbean, Alaskan, etc. You have omitted the individuals now being trained in replacement centers and schools and the large numbers in transit and rotation and depots, practically all of whom are for use in the Pacific."

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, Secretary Stimson said, have meticulously studied our requirements in the Pacific. He added that the Army's strength will continue to be reduced as rapidly as our military needs will permit.

The War Secretary staunchly denied that the Army had been holding millions of men it could not use. The Army, he said, is deploying forces to the Pacific at the rate necessary to meet operative requirements. He said that what shipping is left over is being used to meet the commitment of discharge by the merit system.

"I want, therefore, to say that in my opinion common sense and prudence dictate that we continue with our reliance on well tested modes of warfare (supplemented, of course by the atomic bomb) until sufficient time has elapsed for the significance of this new weapon to become fully incorporated into military planning," the Secretary concluded.

Previously, Senator Johnson had sent a letter to the Secretary charging that there was a widespread feeling in Congress and in the Country now that the War Department is tenaciously holding millions of men which it does not need and which it cannot use. Many men, the Senator asserted are now essential to the Army because large numbers of men in uniform non-essential are being hoarded by the Army.

Senator Johnson declared that no appreciable reduction in the Armed forces has taken place since V-E Day. He said

that according to the Treasury, the War Department, with a one front war in July 1945, spent \$4,357,753,293.97 while in July 1944, with two full sized wars, it spent only \$4,232,625,704.67. The Japanese war front, he said, has shrunk from the widespread and far flung islands of the South Pacific to the small and concentrated Japanese homeland.

"I plead most earnestly with you to review your maximum requirements," the Senator said, "and justify the faith that America has in the War Department by getting down to earth on this very serious problem. The situation is indeed desperate. The men in uniform and the Country are banking on you to do the right thing."

The Colorado senator pointed out that under the army's present revolving plan, fully fifty per cent of the men now in the South Pacific are overdue for replacement. Many of them, he said, have over 3 years of foreign service.

"If we transport an average of 4,000 men per day until 1 January 1947, we will have transported 2 million new soldiers to the Japanese front," he said.

In a formal statement on the floor of the Senate, Senator Johnson charged that the Army rejected "with disdain" his simple and effective and equitable and understandable "First in First Out" discharge formula, and in its place they adopted a mathematical monstrosity. From the first, he said, it was a certainty that the point system would not work. He said that in his opinion it was not intended to work, and that it was only created to stall and confuse and to bewilder.

He asserted that the transportation system of the country has been demoralized by hauling men who should have been discharged around the country without purpose and without design; and at the same time, the Army has left the railroads without sufficient employees to man their trains. He added that the Army, by drafting coal miners day by day that it does not need, is forcing the steel mills to close.

Senator Johnson told the Senate that the United States had three times as many Generals and Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels than can be used against Japan.

"The future welfare of this country is more important than any person's military fortunes," the Senator asserted, "In the name of the Flag, I plead with the War Department to cooperate with their fellow Americans and to lead the way back to a peacetime economy. This is the War Department's greatest opportunity to win the everlasting gratitude of an already grateful people."

Discussing the personnel needs before the House Appropriation Committee in June, General of the Army George C. Marshall said:

In the first place, we have definite commitments as a result of our agreement with the United States Chiefs of Staff and others of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, as to the conduct of the war in the Pacific.

The major portion of these are the agreements of the United States Chiefs of Staff (which means the Army and the Navy) for the operations which are already determined upon, and for getting the supplies in motion for them. Completion of these operations will lead of course to other operations.

The uncertainty in that plot comes from the fact that we have to be prepared against the possibility of carrying out additional operations, and therefore we must have the troops in sight for that purpose.

For example, we have the great impendable at the moment as to whether or not Russia will enter the war with Japan. That presents something for us to consider in our ap-

proach to final victory in the Pacific.

Then we make our estimates of what probably will be accomplished by the Chinese forces, which will have a great deal to do with our plans.

Of course, we have to calculate against the uncertainties which are inherent in any military operations, just the same as in a football game, as to what the Japanese reaction is, and to what degree they can prolong the struggle against the operations we have in sight.

Taking all these factors into consideration and the portions involving the various islands that we might or might not have to go into, we arrived at the conclusion that we must have a reserve in sight. Whether or not we will have to use those reserve divisions depends entirely upon the developments which we cannot foresee at the moment. We know we may have to use them, and therefore we must have them in sight. When, if at all, we can release these divisions for debilitation, will depend on the plans and developments in the Pacific. We are going after a defeat of Japan; that is the purpose of our operations, and we want to do it in the quickest possible time and by the most economical method.

We cannot undertake to organize new units. So we have these agreements for keeping in this reserve status, certain divisions now in the European theater whose credits do not permit their demobilization in the near future.

In addition to that, there are certain divisions, with the proportionate number of corps and Army service groups, which we now consider will be necessary for the occupation of that portion of Germany which will be assigned to us.

We also have commitments for the maintenance of our authority in other sections.

We have commitments which we are liquidating as rapidly as possible, such as the Persian Gulf Command and the running of the railroad to get supplies into Russia.

We will liquidate those as rapidly as possible.

Then, of course, we have our major non-combatant commitments for the continuation of the measures by the military establishment on the home front to support our field forces.

Gen. T. T. Handy, deputy chief of staff, told the Committee:

We must never forget that all warfare involves two antagonists. While we have our well-laid plans, the Japanese high command has plans of its own; and in the interplay of opposing forces, we must always be prepared to meet the changing situation as it develops from day to day. The many contingencies and imponderables make it impossible to determine with finality at this time the size of the forces required for complete victory. The only safe course, and the course we must pursue, is to retain under arms, forces sufficient to take care of all eventualities. A preponderance of available force is the surest way to minimize the loss of American lives.

To defeat the 4,000,000-man Army of Japan, we must provide the divisions and other combat elements needed for the actual assault, the base and service units required to keep a steady flow of men and supplies moving toward the battle, and finally, the individual replacements to keep the pipe line full from the training centers at home to the units at the front.

In addition to the forces which will be employed under General MacArthur's command, we must maintain our bases in the India-Burma area to support our air effort in China and to continue the flow of supplies to our Chinese ally.

All sound operational plans must be backed up by a reasonable reserve to guard against unforeseen eventualities. Our plans provide for such a reserve. Should the course of events indicate that this reserve can be safely reduced, a further demobilization will occur.

In addition to forces required for a successful prosecution of the war in the Pacific, we must maintain occupational forces in Europe. These will be required to effect the disarmament of Germany, to keep order and to enforce the peace until stable conditions are established. The size of the garrison forces which initially must be maintained, is high. However, it would be most unwise, if, after fighting a long and bitter war to gain victory in

Europe, we failed to take the necessary steps to make the peace secure.

Initially, and for a considerable period, the forces in Europe will depend on availability of transportation rather than on occupational needs.

To maintain these overseas forces requires an adequate base here in the United States. Units activated in the United States and those redeployed through the United States, must be trained for Pacific warfare and sent to the theater so as to maintain operations at the required rate. The replacement pipe line must be kept filled at all times. Replacements enable us to make good our losses and to bring back for rest, recuperation, or discharge men who have already been fighting for a long period in the Pacific under the most trying and debilitating conditions.

Our studies indicate that after meeting all of the requirements outlined above, we can set as our target a reduction in Army strength of approximately 1,300,000 by 30 June 1946. This does not represent the total number of men who may be discharged from the Army during the same period. The total number of persons discharged is estimated to be about 2,000,000. The difference is accounted for by inductions during this period.

It is General Marshall's desire that the Army get down to its new strength just as fast as this can be accomplished. Two factors affect this rate: First, we must redeploy troops from Europe to the Pacific as rapidly as possible; second, we are limited in the amount of shipping and other forms of transportation which are available. In order to attain our figure of 2,000,000 discharges by June 1946 we are augmenting our normal transport facilities by the use of air transport to fly men home, and by the use of grain ships with improvised troop accommodations to return men from Europe. If practicable, naval ships will be used to return small groups of men, particularly from the Pacific, and maximum use will be made of captured and neutral shipping.

Army WO Appointments

The War Department has issued a change to AR 610-10 pertaining to the appointment of officer personnel. The new paragraph reads:

"If a successful applicant is serving in the Army of the United States at the time his name is reached on the eligible list for appointment as a warrant officer, junior grade, to fill an existing vacancy, such applicant, if found physically qualified at that time, will be tendered a selection letter advising him of his selection for appointment upon honorable termination of active duty as a commissioned officer. The recipient of a selection letter whose active service as a commissioned officer terminates honorably and who applies for such appointment within 6 months after the termination of his active commissioned service, will irrespective of physical disqualification incurred or having its inception while on active duty in line of duty, be given such appointment if a vacancy within the authorized allotment for warrant officers, junior grade, Regular Army, exists at the time he applies for such appointment. To insure the existence of such vacancies, a vacancy will be reserved for the recipient of each selection letter until he applies for such appointment or notifies the Adjutant General of his intention not to enter such application, but not longer than 6 months after the termination of his active commissioned service. The date of rank upon appointment is the date of the selection letter."

The Transportation Corps of the War Department imported and delivered 1,645,141,840 gallons of gasoline, oil, and lubricants—an average of approximately 5,000,000 gallons a day—to depots and air bases on the continent of Europe from D-Day until Germany's surrender.

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Command in Pacific

Announcement by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur of the extension of his command to include the Ryukyu Islands, the chain connecting Okinawa with the main islands of the Japanese homeland, followed shortly by statements from Guam that Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz retains control of naval forces and naval bases in those areas, served to still further complicate the command situation in the Pacific theater.

Meanwhile, dispatches from Okinawa reporting that Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the Eighth Air Force, had made a speech to his men saying that an overall chief of forces in the Pacific would be advantageous, aroused considerable comment in Washington. General Doolittle, whose Eighth Air Force is part of the Strategic Air Force, which reports directly to General of the Army H. H. Arnold independently of either General MacArthur or Admiral Nimitz, is reported to have said that the unified command of all fighting elements had been tried and proved in North Africa and Europe under General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Gen. MacArthur's Statement

A statement released at General MacArthur's Manila headquarters said:

"All Army forces in the islands except the Eighth Air Force are now operating under his (General MacArthur's) direct control. General Stilwell's Tenth Army and General Kenney's Fifth and Seventh Air Forces are already deployed and the Thirteenth Air Force is moving there."

It previously had been announced that the Fifth and Seventh Air Forces under General Kenney had moved their bases into the Ryukyus.

It is recalled that the Okinawa campaign, both land and sea phases, were conducted under Admiral Nimitz' command, it being explained that it was undertaken prior to the decision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on 5 April, to split the Pacific command with General MacArthur in charge of all land forces and Admiral Nimitz of all sea forces and resources. The late Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, who operated under Admiral Nimitz, held the title not only of Commanding General of the Tenth Army, but also commanding general of the "Ryukyus Forces."

The new shift, giving General MacArthur the Ryukyu command, which became effective the first of this month, was made on direct orders from the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, it was said.

Following word of General Doolittle's speech urging unified command, Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) said, "I would like to see an over-all command in the Pacific and I think General MacArthur should head it."

Talking along the same lines, Senator Tom Stewart (D., Tenn.) declared, "I am for it and I'm for General MacArthur having it."

Guam Announcement

The announcement from Guam stated that:

"Pursuant to a directive from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and in accordance with detailed arrangements made in conferences at Guam on 21, 22 and 23 July, which were subsequently approved by the Commander in Chief, U. S. Army Forces, Pacific, and the Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, the following changes in command arrangements in the Ryukyus became effective on 31 July 1945:

"(a) Control of United States-held areas and United States Army forces in the Ryukyus and responsibility for their military government and defense passed to the Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific.

"(b) Control of all naval and naval air forces, naval bases and naval installations remains under the Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet.

"(c) Control of the units of the United States Army Strategic Air Forces remain under its commanding general as heretofore.

"Naval forces now operating at sea in the vicinity of Okinawa and in the East China Sea are commanded by Vice Admiral Jesse B. Oldendorf, USN, who reports direct to the Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas.

"The Naval Operating Base of Okinawa, which includes all naval and marine air bases at Okinawa as well as all

other naval shore activities, is commanded by Rear Admiral John Dale Price, USN, who reports direct to the Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas."

The jurisdiction of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, in the Ryukyus thus was made clear.

Division of Targets

In an attempt to win victory over Japan without the necessity of establishing a costly and bloody beachhead, the Army, Navy and Strategic Air Force have agreed upon an initial division of targets during the pre-invasion assault upon the homeland, it was revealed from Guam on 9 August.

At a recent conference between Gen. George Kenney, Commander of the Far East Air Force, Rear Admiral Forest Sherman, deputy chief of staff for Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, and Gen. Carl Spaatz, commanding general of the United States Army Strategic Air Force, an initial division of targets was agreed upon. Full details of the agreement on targets between the three cannot be disclosed for reasons of military security, but it is believed in well informed quarters that the understanding is likely to reduce the possibilities of "competitive bombing" which is to be distinguished from tactical or strategic bombing. An example of competitive bombing may be found in the Army and Navy attacks upon Japanese naval base of Kure and the battleship Haruna, which took place within the space of a few hours recently.

Further evidence of a desire to coordinate all United States efforts in a striking force of maximum effect also may be found in the decision by Fleet Admiral Nimitz to turn over to General Kenney operational control of the bulk of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing, based on Okinawa, which until recently has operated separately from the Kenney forces based on Okinawa.

Gen. Lear to Retire

Lt. Gen. Ben Lear will be retired from active duty 16 Oct. He is now on terminal leave.

General Lear reached the statutory retirement age in May, 1943, while commanding the Army Ground Forces, but was retained on active duty.

Navy ETO Officers

The Navy is accepting applications from Regular officers for designation as Engineering Duty Only Officers. Those desired are from the class of 1930 and junior, although applications from those senior to the class of 1930 will be considered in exceptional cases. Selections will be made from officers holding postgraduate degrees in mechanical, electrical, diesel, metallurgy, petroleum and electronics engineering.

Applications are also desired from Naval aviators (heavier than air and airship) of the Regular Navy for designation as Engineering Duty Only (Aeronautical) officers. Officers of all ranks holding a permanent appointment of ensign or above are eligible to apply. Lieutenants and lieutenants (jg) are especially desired. A limited number of officers whose education and experience qualify them for engineering and material duties connected with radio and radar will be selected.

Applications for both designations should be submitted through channels to reach the bureau not later than 15 Oct.

Navy Promotions

The following temporary promotions and reappointments of officers of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve were made this week:

REGULAR NAVY

Reappointed Vice Adm.

William R. Munroe Robert C. Giffen
Alan G. Kirk

Capt. to Rear Adm.

Oswald S. Colclough

Capt. to Commo.

James M. Shoemaker Ben H. Wyatt

Reappointed Capt.

Walter P. Caruthers

Comdr. to Capt.

Robert H. Wilkinson Glenn W. Berry
Nicholas J. F. Frank, Jr. Maurice A. Bliss
Frederick S. Holmes Adolph W. Borsum
John R. Hume William D. Bryan
George W. Wilcox Merritt J. Crawford
Paul M. Carbiener Clifford C. De Ford
Clifford E. Allen Arthur R. Logan
Raymond A. Lowry

Francis V. Lydon
Charles F. Lynch
Merritt M. Maxwell
Mack Meredith
Curtis W. Schantz
Ralph W. Taylor
Lyman R. Vaughan
Alton C. Abernethy
Benjamin N. Ahl
Cecil L. Andrews
Robert W. Bablone
William C. Baty, Jr.
Carr E. Bentel
William L. Berkley
Clarence L. Blew
George F. Blodgett
Martin V. Brown
Calvin B. Galloway
Roy F. Cantrell
Oran W. Chenuit
Allan S. Chrisman
William V. Clark
Cecil H. Coggins
Robert A. Cooper
Gerard B. Creagh
Paul M. Crossland
Arthur W. Eaton, Jr.
Earl F. Evans
Alfred W. Eyer

Comdr.-Ret. to Capt.-Ret.

Fred B. Avery

Reappointed Comdr.

Jesse F. Richardson

Lt. Comdr. to Comdr.

Reginald C. Johnson

Lt. to Lt. Comdr.

Charles S. Deaton Joseph H. Lillis
Alfred Q. Lick George R. Oliver

Lt.-Ret. to Lt. Comdr.-Ret.

Ambrose F. Crowley

Reappointed Lt.

Samuel T. Loftin

Lt. (jg) to Lt.

James F. Donegan Kyrie N. Flowers
Lawrence S. Davis George W. Hohe

Lt. (jg)-Ret. to Lt.-Ret.

Carl Mills

Ens. to Lt. (jg)

Douglas M. Hotchkiss Armin S. Wagner
Elwood M. Berry Joe B. Hiers
Edward Jensen

Ens.-Ret. to Lt. (jg)-Ret.

George D. Quirk

NAVAL RESERVE

Comdr. to Capt.

James R. Mitchner John R. Twiss
Stanton T. Allison James D. Vieceili
John P. Altbeld Harold G. Walker
Hermann B. Arnold James H. Walvoord
Gordon D. Atkinson James G. Ware
Franklin G. Balch, Jr. Howard L. Wheeler
Homer A. Beal John P. Denneen
Dudley W. Bennett Ralph E. Duncan
F. J. Braceland Richard C. Eley
Arthur P. Black August M. French
Walter R. Brewster Leonard T. Furlow
Osborne A. Brines Robert L. Gilman
Gordon M. Bruce Raymond H. Goodale
Royal J. Calcote Clark C. Goss
Francis J. Carr, Jr. Lawrence R. Cowan
Harold J. Chapman David D. Greene
M. W. Coleman Harry H. Haight
R. J. Cordry William G. Hamm
George W. Cramp Clyde H. Harner
R. S. Crispell Charles V. Hatchette
Walter A. Crist J. L. Henderson
Arthur M. Culler Clinton K. Higgins
Donald E. Dement Ernest C. Hillyer
E. V. Denneen William F. Holcomb
Raymond W. Murray Raymond T. Holden
Harry C. Oard Emile F. Holman
Denis S. O'Connor Gerald A. Hopkins
Charles Odonovan Henry N. Hudson
Samuel A. Overstreet Andra D. James
John K. Patterson Oliver B. Jensen
John W. Rogers Jerry J. Kearns
William L. Rogers Lawrence M. Larson
James S. Rooney Samuel C. Lind
Hilton W. Rose Harold G. Little
Stewart Ross Pierce Mackenzie
Eric J. Ryan James McAtter
William A. Ryan William R. Mecker
Roland O. Sala Roger J. Mermod
James C. Sargent Harold R. Merwarth
Herman D. Scarney Theodore M. Meyer
Christopher C. Shaw Lafayette T. Miller
Samuel A. Shelburne James W. Mitchener
James J. Short Arlo A. Morrison
Joseph B. Stevens William W. Morrison
Robert F. Short William M. Burns
Thomas N. Spessard George A. Gomas
Leo L. Stanley Harold S. Horton
William A. Stoops Edwin C. Knonmann
Charles L. Swan, Jr. Robert C. McKay
Morton J. Tendler Dale L. McKee
George C. Thomas George C. Paffenbarger
Floyd G. Tindall Perry M. Shaw
Van C. Tipton Arthur M. Swanson
Francis P. Twirem

Reappointed Comdr.

Alymer R. Hatch

Lt. Comdr. to Comdr.

Julius A. Loyall John R. Page

Reappointed Lt. Comdr.

Edward P. Moore Harold V. Richard

Lt. to Lt. Comdr.

Sidney G. Richardson Eugene H. F. Backner
Henry C. Miller, Jr. Arthur C. Christianson
George L. Bell Justin J. Stevens, Jr.
Lathrop B. Flinton Jr. Albert G. Wald
John A. Lichty, Jr.
Vivian R. Braddon Walker

Charles L. Ferguston
Ralph E. Fielding
David C. Gaede
Frank P. Gilmore
Garland A. Gray
Norris M. Hardisty
Anselm C. Hohn
James L. Holland
Eugene V. Jobe
Craig B. Johnson
Frederic H. Johnson
Edward C. Kenney
Edward T. Knowles
Frank P. Kreuz, Jr.
Joseph V. Land
Lyle A. Newton
George N. Ralnes
James R. Reid, Jr.
James R. Sayers
Walter H. Schwartz
Herbert G. Shepler
John T. Smith
Albert H. Staderman
William P. Stephens
Paul Vaughan
Austia J. Walter
Emory E. Walter
Harold L. Weaver
William R. Whiteford

Release of Pacific Officers

Army Hdqtrs., MidPac, Ft. Shafter, T. H.—Middle Pacific Army officers with adjusted service rating scores of 100 points and efficiency ratings above a specified level are eligible for consideration as personnel surplus to this command, MIDPAC Army headquarters has announced.

For women officers, the required score is 50.

The specified efficiency rating level is an average of satisfactory or better. Officers whose average efficiency rating is below satisfactory will be separated from the service under regulations other than readjustment plan.

In exceptional cases in which it is to the best interests of the Army or of the officer involved, and in which replacements are available or positions have been eliminated, officers may be declared surplus regardless of their desires or their adjusted service rating scores.

Relief scores will be applied in selection of surplus officers after replacements arrive in units. Availability of qualified replacements will determine the order of release of eligible officers.

Where replacements are available, officers having the highest adjusted service rating scores will be declared surplus first, except in cases of military necessity in which replacement would endanger operational effectiveness of a unit. Cases of officers retained on the basis of military necessity, when replacements are available in the units, will be reviewed by boards of officers, to guard against inequalities.

The relief scores do not apply to officers in units in the Ryukyus Area or to officers in the Army Strategic Air Forces regardless of location. General officers, Regular Army commissioned and warrant officers and permanent members of the Army Nurse Corps will not be considered under the readjustment plan.

Adjusted service rating scores of officers in the MIDPAC have been recorded on the same point system basis applied to enlisted men. The initial relief scores for officers may be lowered later, just as the present 85 point score for enlisted men also may be lowered. Such a step would depend on the military situation and the resulting need for personnel.

Officers surplus to the needs of this theater will be returned to the Mainland for the determination of their essentiality on the basis of the overall requirements of the Army. If found to be non-essential, they may be separated from the service. If they possess certain essential skills, they may be reassigned.

Readjustment regulations for officers emphasize that "mere eligibility establishes no right to be declared surplus. Designation as surplus is dependent on the requirements of the military service."

"Every effort will be made by all commanders to apply these procedures for the overall benefit of the military establishment and yet with due regard to the interests of the individual where such interests are not in conflict with the requirements of the military service."

Return Enlisted Men

Nearly 6,000 soldiers a month now are being returned to the United States from the Personnel Center on Oahu, T. H., under the readjustment, over-age discharge and furlough program in effect in the Middle Pacific Command.

This rate is expected to increase sharply as arrival of replacements permits MIDPAC to release more soldiers under the point system.

In operation nine months, the Center has returned 38,500 enlisted men, officers and nurses to the United States for discharge, furlough or rotation. Of this number, 11,500 left in the last two months.

Utilizing all available air transportation, the center has sped home by plane 9,200 enlisted men and 1,250 officers and nurses since last October.

First priority in air travel goes to soldiers on emergency furlough, with the Center processing them and placing them aboard a plane within 12 hours of arrival.

Operating 24 hours a day, the Center processes all soldiers within a day of arrival.

Battle Fatigue Cure

A special receiving company is rehabilitating more than 200 soldiers a month, all of them hospital cases and most of them suffering from battle fatigue, according to reports from Headquarters of Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson's U. S. Army Forces, Middle Pacific Area.

According to reports, it is an experiment in the salvage of maladjusted men and it is proving 90 per cent successful. For the most part they are men who have been unable to perform their formerly assigned jobs in the Army; men whose potential worth is badly needed to win the war, but who must be reconverted to new assignments because of physical or mental unfitness. A cadre of officers and non-coms, specialists in psychology, and job classification and assignment, operate the company.

Upon release from the hospital, the men are certified "limited" or "rear area" duty. It is the task of the special receiver company to assure that medical limitations are observed, while at the same time, the replacements are employed to their maximum ability.

Instilling the man with a personal interest, Headquarters asserts, is the primary step of the program. His civilian military occupational specialties are closely compared. He is asked his preference of Army jobs from lists running into a selection of hundreds. If the man has been so long removed from his basic civilian profession that he is disinterested in returning to the same type of work, his abilities are re-checked and another job selected.

It is pointed out that the first job selections may prove unsuccessful. The man's performance may not warrant further apprenticeship. In that case, he is recalled to the company, reinterviewed and the process begins anew, in a different type of job.

A great variety of causes can be found for the appearance of psychoneurotic conditions among victims of battle fatigue. Some men simply cannot adjust their minds to the horrors of war that their eyes must see. Others crack under the strain of pending physical injury. Some are psychologically incapable of returning to combat although their injuries have healed physically—their are constitutional cases of psychoneurosis in which they continue to feel pain from a healed wound.



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UNITED STATES ARMY

Col. Roosevelt Retired

Following two years in New Guinea as an infantry battalion commander, Lt. Col. Archibald B. Roosevelt, last surviving son of the late Theodore Roosevelt, and a veteran of two wars, has been retired from active service.

His retirement was ordered while he was on a thirty-day terminal leave at his home in Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. Col. Roosevelt became ill and was transferred to a west coast hospital, after returning from New Guinea. Later he was assigned to Camp Gordon at Atlanta, Ga., with the infantry replacement training center. A recurrence of his illness, however, compelled treatment at Oliver Grant Hospital.

Col. Roosevelt served in the Army from 1917 to 1920 and was wounded in France. All four sons of President Theodore Roosevelt served in the first world war, and all but Archibald died in service.

Army Nurse Retirements

The following retirements in the Army Nurse Corps were effective in July, 1945:

Susan E. Freeman, 1st Lt.	Vesta D. Green, 1st Lt.
Ina M. Allensworth, 1st Lt.	Marie S. Haines, 1st Lt.
Emilia V. Borkin, 1st Lt.	Barbara M. Jardine, 1st Lt.
V. Glenn Coleman, 1st Lt.	Mildred J. Klein, 1st Lt.
Anne M. Collins, 1st Lt.	Lena R. Lundy, 1st Lt.
Marian E. Cooper, 1st Lt.	Alva E. McDaniel, 1st Lt.
Sara S. Cox, 1st Lt.	Helen M. Pine, 1st Lt.
Anna F. Erdley, 1st Lt.	Mary E. Regenwether, 1st Lt.
Rose A. Farrell, 1st Lt.	Patricia M. Rivera, 1st Lt.
Mary H. Fisher, 1st Lt.	Lillian R. Ross, 1st Lt.
Sybil G. Foster, 1st Lt.	Esther D. Secrist, 1st Lt.
Martha S. Fritz, 1st Lt.	Mildred R. Sorber, 1st Lt.
Marjorie F. Gardiner, 1st Lt.	Ruth A. Young, 1st Lt.

86th Div. Begins Training

Camp Gruber, Okla.—Under Secretary of War Patterson, General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General Army Ground Forces, and Oklahoma's Governor, Robert E. Kerr, were among those to witness here 10 Aug. the inauguration of redeployment training of combat divisions from the European Front for the war with Japan.

The 86th (Black Hawk) Infantry Division, first division to be redeployed through the United States, gave a divisional review for the visitors, and the entire State of Oklahoma was formally invited to attend the ceremonies.

Maj. Gen. Harris M. Melasky, Commanding General of the 86th, in making the announcement, ordered a demonstration program highlighting dramatic features of the training.

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Redeployment Boxscore

Hdq., TSFET—Here are the standings of the divisions in the redeployment program as of 2 Aug:

At Home—86th Inf. Div., 97th Inf. Div., 95th Inf. Div., 104th Inf. Div., 4th Inf. Div., 8th Inf. Div., 87th Inf. Div., 2nd Inf. Div., 44th Inf. Div., 5th Inf. Div., and 1st Army Hq.

13th Armcd. Div.—Division on high seas.

20th Armcd. Div.—Division on high seas.

28th Inf. Div.—Division on high seas.

9th Army Hq.—Headquarters on high seas.

30th Inf. Div.—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 22. Main body, less one regiment, now shuttling to UK for August shipment on Queen Mary. 119th Infantry Regiment will sail from Le Havre simultaneously with U.K. sailing.

35th Inf. Div.—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 21. Main body at Assembly Area Command.

45th Inf. Div.—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 27. Main body at AAC.

13th Airb. Div.—Advance units sailed from Le Havre August 1st. Main body at AAC.

Directs Public Relations

Col. Francis V. Fitzgerald, USA, has been named acting Director of Public Relations of the United States Forces in the European Theater, replacing Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, USA, who has been assigned as acting commander of the 3rd Armored Division at Frankfurt.

Colonel Fitzgerald, a Quartermaster officer, has had extensive experience on the General Staff and in Public Relations work. He is widely known among the correspondents in Washington, where he served during the early years of the war.

Promotion Status

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 27 July 1945

Promotion List
Last promotion to the grade of col.—Friedrick W. Huntington, Inf. No. 60; Vacancies—Four; Senior Lt. Col.—Howard J. Houghland, AC No. 61.
Last promotion to the grade of lt. col.—James H. Dickie, FD, No. 78.
Last promotion to the grade of maj.—Paul E. MacLaughlin, Inf., No. 197.
Last promotion to the grade of capt.—George M. Jones, Inf., No. 226.
Last promotion to the grade of 1st lt.—Raymond LeV. Hoff, QMC, No. 660.

Non-Promotion List
Lt. Col. to Col.
CH Ivan L. Bennett, USA, (temp. col.)

Col. Sachse to SPB

The Surplus Property Board has announced the appointment of Lt. Col. Victor Sachse as the assistant general counsel of SPB. Colonel Sachse had served with the Judge Advocate General's Office of the War Department since June 1942.

BUY WAR BONDS

Shift of Men in Redeploying Units

Hq., European Theater Service Forces—Explaining why men with higher points are often left in Europe while men with lower points are sent home, Headquarters explained this week that Divisions returning home now and in the next few months change anywhere from 30 to 70 percent of their personnel before sailing.

As an example, Headquarters cited the 30th Infantry Division, now processing for redeployment home at the Assembly Area Command.

In the past few weeks, 3,500 men have transferred out of the division. Almost all had 85 points or more. Some 500 were sent to the U. S. for discharge. About 2,600 were sent to a division which is scheduled for inactivation sometime in the near future. And about 200, mostly low-score men physically unfit for Pacific service, have been assigned to static service units in France where they will help move higher priority troops pending their own return home.

Those transferred, Service Force Officials pointed out, included the men with the longest service in the division, and those with the most decorations, overseas service—and points.

They were transferred because every division leaving Europe must be in shape to move on to the Pacific after 30 days of furlough time and eight weeks of training in the U. S. Were divisions not reorganized while they wait in Europe for shipment, they would lose precious time in the U. S., and slow the timetable for the Pacific war. And there are not enough trained reinforcements available in the U. S. to replace the high-score men the divisions would lose there. The main reinforcement pool for Gen. MacArthur's forces is now the European Theater.

Here's the way the readjustment program works. Each month the War Department furnishes the European Theater with enough shipping to move the men scheduled for the Pacific. Shipping left over—and plane space—is then available for return of high-score men. This surplus shipping space is divided up among the armies and divisions on a proportional basis. The more men eligible for discharge a command has, the bigger its quota for returning high-score men.

That is why, in some veteran divisions, 115 points may put a man far down on the discharge list. And in some newer divisions, 115 points may put a man at the top, and send him flying home to civilian life. More men go home each month in the case of the first division, but it takes fewer points to get out of the second.

High point officers are in an even less fortunate situation than enlisted men. Service Force officers pointed out, because no critical score has ever been established for them, and the indications are that none will be established. Although the European Theater has set a score of 85 points as a guide for the shipment home of officers surplus to theater requirements, the War Department has stated that no officer, whatever his score, will be released whose retention in the service will be of military value. A great many of the officers released from the European Theater are given new assignments on their arrival in the U. S.

As the reorganization program continues, however, this situation is being remedied, Service Force Headquarters noted. High score men are now being transferred into Category 4 units—units (Please turn to Next Page)



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Shifts in Redeploying Units

(Continued from Preceding Page)

scheduled for demobilization by July, 1946. And low-score men are being transferred from such units into others scheduled for service in the Pacific, the Army of Occupation, or at home.

Within a very short time, all high score men will be in Category 4 units, and quotas for returning men for discharge will go only to such units. It will then be possible to send men home approximately in the order of the highest scores. The greater part of these units will begin to go home in bulk, apart from the quota system, as the shipping situation eases—not earlier than January, according to the latest information.

But there is one important exception to the program, Service Force officials warned. About twenty types of skilled work have been named essential to Army needs. These run from clerk-typists to skilled radar mechanics, and no matter how many points soldiers with such skills have they cannot be released now.

What is the Army doing to enable the release of these men? It is running schools to train low-score men in such skills, and it is conducting on-the-job training. The probability is that such skills as clerk-typists—which can be taught in a short time—will be removed from the essential list within two months. Other skills, which require years of training, may be essential until Japan is beaten.

Rhodes Scholarships

According to advices from the Navy Department, plans are now being considered for resumption of competition for Rhodes Scholarships after the war under revised rules to give men now in military service an opportunity to qualify.

The scholarships, for study at the University of Oxford in England, are made for two years, and may be extended for a third year for candidates whose records and plans for study justify this extension. The stipend is 400 British pounds a year, about \$1,600.

Gen. Reckord on Guard Committee

Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, formerly Provost Marshal, Services of Supply, European Theater, has been appointed a

member of the War Department General Staff Committee on National Guard and Reserve Policies. Last week General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, personally presented General Reckord with the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in his European post.

General Reckord, formerly Adjutant General of Maryland, and Commanding General of the 29th Division, has long been a leader in the National Guard affairs. He took a leading part in the drafting of and securing the enactment of the law creating the National Guard of the United States.

Win Tennis Championship

The United States Merchant Marine Academy tennis team from Kings Point,

N. Y., defeated opponents from 13 Eastern colleges and universities to win the Eastern Collegiate Tennis championship, Commodore Giles C. Stedman, USNR, Superintendent of the Academy announced. The Kings Point Cadet-Midshipmen team scored 29 points at the Mountclair, N. J., meet, with Princeton securing second place with 26 points and Miami University scoring 16 for third place.

Trademarks in Mails

Personnel overseas should not mail to the States any perfume or similar products bearing a registered U. S. trademark, as such merchandise is subject to detention by customs inspectors under provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Navy

Army and Navy Journal 1501

August 11, 1945

Department warned this week.

However, if the registered U. S. trademarks are completely removed from the labels, containers, etc., prior to mailing, the merchandise will not be detained upon arrival in the States insofar as the trademark laws are concerned.

Maj. Wallace P. Ritchie

Maj. Wallace P. Ritchie is the first medical officer to receive a discharge under the Army's present point system. He had amassed a total of 121 points. He served overseas for 32 months and wears three battle stars in his campaign ribbon.

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HOTELS

Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps personnel have been announced:

- Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Fegan, Ret., to Retired list, to continue on active duty.
Col. Earl H. Phillips from Headquarters, to Quantico, Va.
Col. Raymond E. Knapp, from overseas to San Diego Area.
Col. Julian P. Brown, from Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to Headquarters.
Col. Ralph R. Robinson, from San Diego Area to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
Col. Francis M. McAllister's previous orders to San Diego Area modified; to temporary duty at Headquarters, on completion to San Francisco, Calif.
Col. Blythe G. Jones, admitted to Naval Receiving Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
Col. Elliott E. Bard, from Washington, D. C., to overseas.
Lt. Col. Samuel D. Mandeville, Jr.'s previous orders from overseas to San Diego Area modified; to Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. John P. McGuinness, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to overseas.
Lt. Col. Lewis N. Samuelsen's previous orders to San Diego Area modified; to Portsmouth, N. H.
Lt. Col. Maurice T. Ireland, from Headquarters, to Cherry Point, N. C.
Lt. Col. Joseph S. Skoczylas, from overseas to Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. Loren E. Haffner, from overseas to Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. A. J. Smith, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to be relieved from active duty.
Lt. Col. Richard G. Weede's previous orders from overseas to San Diego Area modified; to Washington, D. C.
Lt. Col. John E. Weber, from Quantico, Va., to overseas.
Lt. Col. George M. Lhamon, from overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. H. F. Rice, from overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. Peter A. McDonald, admitted to Naval Hospital, Seattle, Wash.
Lt. Col. Donald T. Winder's orders to San Diego Area modified; to temporary duty at Headquarters, further orders on completion.
Lt. Col. John S. Twitchell, from overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. James L. Mueller, from MarFairWest to Headquarters.
Lt. Col. William K. Jones's orders to San

U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Diego Area modified; to Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. Dwight M. Guillotte, from MarFairWest to Cherry Point, N. C.
Lt. Col. John L. Winston, from New York, N. Y., to be relieved from active duty.
Lt. Col. Philip C. Metzger, from overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. Charles E. Adams, admitted to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.
Lt. Col. Gilbert D. Hatfield, Retd., from Miami, Fla., to be relieved from active duty.
Lt. Col. Melvin M. Smith's orders to San Diego Area modified; to San Francisco, Calif.

Navy Housing

A proposal by the Navy Department to lease hotels and apartments in congested areas for the use of transient and permanent personnel, was overruled by a decision of the Comptroller General's office this week.

The Comptroller General stated that the fact that funds have been made available under other appropriations for the construction of temporary emergency housing facilities in congested areas which may be occupied by naval personnel and their dependents on a rental basis does not establish a legislative intent to authorize the Navy to lease existing hotels and apartments in such areas for that purpose.

"It is one matter to construct temporary facilities in such areas to relieve the congestion," the decision said, "and, obviously, an entirely different matter for the Navy Department to preempt existing hotels and apartments in such congested areas for the low-cost accommodation of Navy dependents—to the exclusion of other service personnel and persons working or having business and required to live in such areas—thus aggravating the condition which the provisions for the construction of temporary housing were intended to ameliorate."

The Navy had asked if funds allocated for the construction of temporary housing facilities might not be used to lease existing hotels and apartments.

Vessel Repaired In Transit

Opening vast possibilities for similar operations in the future the Navy Department reported that a 500 foot dock picked up a war-damaged destroyer at sea, braced and shored it so that it easily withstood a nine degree roll and had repairs under way during the 70-mile voyage into a far Pacific port.

Perfect by the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks shortly before Pearl Harbor, the drydock showed good results as a quick salvage vehicle, and a speedy medium for repairs.

The prime purpose of the floating dock is to give immediate on-the-spot repairs to damaged craft or to make sufficient temporary repairs to allow the vessel to proceed under its own power to a base where extensive repair facilities exist.

Dredges and other light craft have been transported at sea by the drydocks, but the destroyer operation was the first time a vessel of its size had been serviced in transit.

Worker Insigne

The Navy Department has approved a special insignie for shipyard workers on the West Coast, according to Under Secretary of the Navy.

The insignie, typically Walt Disney, consists of a shipyard worker represented by a Beaver seen against a background of cranes and ways, typifying the usual shipyard. Over the beaver's head are the words "I am busy," and below the beaver are the initials S.C.R.A.M., which stand for "ship construction, repair and maintenance."

Navy Staff Transfers

The following transfers in the Navy Medical and Dental Corps were announced this week:

- Capt. Robert F. Sledge (MC), USN, from ComServFor, Pacific Fleet, to Naval Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capt. David J. Cracovaner (MC), USN, from Naval Training Center, Gulfport, Miss., to Naval Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capt. Don S. Knowlton (MC), USNR, from Sixth Marine Division to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Capt. John T. O'Connell (MC), USN, to Marine Barracks, Camp Pendleton, Ocean-side, Calif.
Capt. Ernest C. Johnson (DC), USN-Ret., relieved of active duty.
Capt. Edward A. Mullen (MC), USNR, from Naval Hospital, Naval Training Center, Bal-bridge, Md., to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Capt. Ely L. Whitehead (MC), USN, from Marine Barracks, Camp Pendleton, Ocean-side, Calif., to USS Samaritan.
Capt. Ray W. Hayworth (MC), USN, from USS Samaritan, to Naval Training Center, Gulfport, Mississippi.
Capt. Eugene H. Drake (MC), USNR, from

USS Solace to Naval Hospital, Naval Training Center, Shoemaker, Calif.
Capt. Gordon B. Taylor (MC), USN, from Naval Operations, Navy Dept., to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Promotions

Announcement also was made of the following Promotions of Commanders (MC), USN to Captain (MC), USN for temporary Service (Listed according to precedence):

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. E. E. Walter | 27. A. S. Chrisman |
| 2. R. E. Fielding | 28. C. B. Galloway |
| 3. H. L. Weaver | 29. F. P. Kreuz, jr. |
| 4. W. R. Whiteford | 30. J. R. Reid, jr. |
| 5. R. F. Cantrell | 31. A. J. Walter |
| 6. F. P. Gilmore | 32. E. V. Jobe |
| 7. P. Vaughan | 33. A. H. Staderman |
| 8. C. E. Bentel | 34. P. M. Crossland |
| 9. W. L. Berkley | 35. A. C. Abernethy |
| 10. N. M. Hardisty | 36. E. F. Evans |
| 11. G. B. Creach | 37. W. H. Schwartz |
| 12. A. C. Horn | 38. G. N. Raines |
| 13. C. B. Johnson | 39. W. V. Clark |
| 14. C. L. Blew | 40. E. T. Knowles |
| 15. H. G. Shepler | 41. L. A. Newton |
| 16. W. P. Stephens | 42. J. L. Holland |
| 17. F. H. Johnson | 43. G. F. Blodgett |
| 18. E. C. Kenney | 44. A. W. Eyer |
| 19. G. A. Gray | 45. J. T. Smith |
| 20. B. N. Ahl | 46. M. V. Brown |
| 21. J. R. Sayers | 47. J. V. Land |
| 22. W. C. Baty, Jr. | 48. C. L. Andrews |
| 23. C. L. Ferguson | 49. O. C. Cheneault |
| 24. A. W. Eaton, jr. | 50. D. W. Caede |
| 25. C. H. Coggin | 51. R. A. Cooper |
| 26. R. W. Bablone | |

Reserves

Promotions of Commanders (MC), USNR to Captain (MC), USNR for temporary service, (Listed according to precedence):

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. S. T. Allison | 49. C. Odonovan |
| 2. J. P. Altkelde | 50. J. K. Patterson |
| 3. H. B. Arnold | 51. J. W. Rogers |
| 4. G. D. Atkinson | 52. J. S. Rooney |
| 5. F. G. Balch, jr. | 53. H. W. Rose |
| 6. H. A. Beal | 54. S. Ross |
| 7. D. W. Bennett | 55. R. O. Sala |
| 8. F. J. Braceland | 56. J. C. Sargent |
| 9. W. R. Brewster | 57. H. D. Scarney |
| 10. O. A. Brines | 58. C. S. Shaw |
| 11. R. J. Calcote | 59. J. J. Short |
| 12. F. J. Carr, jr. | 60. R. F. Short |
| 13. H. J. Chapman | 61. T. N. Spessard |
| 14. M. W. Coleman | 62. L. L. Stanley |
| 15. R. S. Crispell | 63. W. A. Stoops |
| 16. A. M. Culler | 64. C. L. Swan, jr. |
| 17. D. E. Dement | 65. F. G. Tindall |
| 18. V. Derwces | 66. V. C. Tipton |
| 19. R. E. Duncan | 67. G. C. Thomas |
| 20. R. C. Eley | 68. J. R. Twiss |
| 21. A. M. French | 69. J. D. Veece |
| 22. R. L. Gilman | 70. H. G. Walker |
| 23. R. H. Goodale | 71. J. H. Walvoord |
| 24. L. R. Gowan | 72. J. C. Ware |
| 25. D. D. Greene | 73. H. L. Wheeler |
| 26. C. E. Harner | 74. G. M. Bruce |
| 27. C. V. Hatchette | 75. R. J. Condry |
| 28. J. L. Henderson | 76. W. A. Crist |
| 29. C. K. Higgins | 77. J. P. Denneen |
| 30. E. C. Hillyer | 78. L. T. Furlow |
| 31. G. A. Hopkins | 79. C. C. Goss |
| 32. H. W. Hudson | 80. H. H. Haight |
| 33. A. D. James | 81. W. G. Hann |
| 34. O. B. Jensen | 82. W. F. Nolcomb |
| 35. J. J. Kearns | 83. R. J. Nerworth |
| 36. L. M. Larson | 84. H. R. Nerworth |
| 37. S. C. Lind | 85. D. S. O'Connor |
| 38. H. G. Little | 86. S. A. Overstreet |
| 39. P. Mackenzie | 87. W. L. Rogers |
| 40. J. McAteer | 88. E. J. Ryan |
| 41. W. R. Meeker | 89. W. A. Ryan |
| 42. T. R. Meyer | 90. S. A. Shelburne |
| 43. L. T. Miller | 91. J. B. Stevens |
| 44. J. McC. Mitchner | 92. N. J. Tendler |
| 45. A. A. Morrison | 93. F. P. Twinn |
| 46. W. W. Morrison | 94. E. F. Holman |
| 47. R. W. Murray | 95. R. T. Holden |
| 48. H. C. Oard | |



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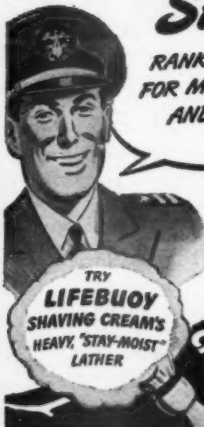
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New Navy Medical Division

Transfer of the functions and personnel of the former Medical Statistics Branch of the Preventive Medicine Division to a new division to be known as the Medical Statistics Division was announced by the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery this week.

The new division will consist of (a) an office of the Chief of Division, (b) a Statistical Planning and Analysis Branch, (c) a Statistical Processing Branch, and (d) a Statistical Publications Branch.

The chief of the Division will be responsible to the Chief of the Bureau for the performance of all functions assigned to the Medical Statistics Division. The Statistical Planning and Analysis Branch will determine medical statistical needs, carry out statistical projects, prepare statistical reports and publications, provide a statistical consulting service, and maintain liaison with other military and civilian agencies.

The functions of the Statistical Processing Branch will be to collect, process, compile and tabulate medical statistics from naval activities, and where necessary, from other military and civilian agencies.

In order to carry forward these functions the Branch will consist of (a) an Editing and Coding Section, (b) a Machine Processing Section, (c) an Annual Report Section, (d) Monthly Report Section, and (e) a Miscellaneous Reports Section.

The Statistical Publications Branch will prepare, edit and review statistical reports and publications and will consist of an Editorial Section, a Drafting Section and a Copy Preparation Section.

Mothers Honored

In recognition of outstanding family contribution to the war, the Secretary of the Navy will extend by letter his personal congratulations and the commendation of the Navy Department to mothers of families with four or more immediate members in the armed forces, at least half of whom are serving in the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, or have served since 7 December 1941.

Although no attempt will be made to search out all mothers in this category, when evidence of outstanding family service comes to the attention of the Bureau of Personnel it will be considered for submission to the Secretary.

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Submarines Save Prisoners

Four U. S. submarines on war patrol have rescued 159 British and Australian prisoners of war, already the victims of three harsh years of Japanese captivity, from certain death in the Pacific and brought the survivors to Saipan in the teeth of a fierce typhoon, the Navy revealed this week.

The Allied soldiers were more dead than alive when located, some in a coma, all suffering from the ravages of tropical diseases, under-nourishment and the scorching, unmitigated rays of the sun. Under the aimed pistols of the Japanese they had been committed to the mercy of the sea when the SS Rakuyo Maru, bearing them and 1,300 other prisoners taken

after the fall of Singapore, was sent to the bottom by torpedoes from the USS Sealion.

The four submarines participating in the rescue were the USS Sealion, USS Barb, USS Queenfish, and the USS Pampanito.

Need Fast Fighters

The ratio of losses in air combat today is about ten Japanese planes to our one as compared to three to one back in the early days of Guadalcanal, Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher declared this week.

Speaking before the workers at the Gruman Aircraft Engineering Corporation at Bethpage, Long Island, N. Y., on 7 August, Adm. Mitscher said that the

Army and Navy Journal 1503
August 11, 1945

"Hot" fighter of today becomes the "Sitting Duck" of tomorrow so fast that none of us can afford to feel complacent for long.

"I can tell you that recent combat experience clearly indicates that we need a faster fighter," Adm. Mitscher said. "The enemy has had mighty little cause for satisfaction, but perhaps that is one reason he has come up with some new models—that have much higher performance characteristics than anything he has ever turned out before."

BUY WAR BONDS

Setting the Pace

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1945

"In less than half a century, this country has been engaged in three major wars.—We have been victorious in each of these wars—because of our ability to out-produce our enemies."—SENATE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

THE devastation and terror which the Atomic bomb is spreading in Japan are cited as proof that the day of Armies and Navies as we know them is gone, and that if civilization is to endure and progress, the world must remain at peace. That the new explosive is only in the initial stage of its development is, of course, the fact, and that its destructive power will be amplified is the expectation of the scientists who have produced it. Yet throughout history are scattered records of inventions advertised as world destroyers, but with use their limitations appeared, and they became absorbed in military organizations which applied them within the scope of their effectiveness. We know from the experience of past and, especially, the current global war, that no matter how heavy and persistent the bombardment or bombing, humanity is tough, and that it is always the ground forces, conveyed and protected by ships and planes, which in the end must clinch victory by occupation. We know, too, that against the bomb, defense slowly is developing, and that people are finding refuge in shelters and caves, and are manufacturing underground. Bombing, especially by a weapon as appalling as that employed upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki and to be dropped on other cities of Japan, wipes out populated areas, disrupts public services, creates general panic and thus breaks the will to continue war. But to exploit the advantages these conditions create, there must be troops to destroy the resistance that remains, and it is no secret that our plans contemplate the immediate follow up by Armies of the havoc the atomic bomb will wreak. Obviously such follow up could not occur, indeed, at this stage of aviation the bomb could not be dropped, without a Fleet strong and powerful enough to gain control of the seas, to possess the carriers and to provide the landing fields from which the air forces could take off, and to convoy the troops to the points of attack. Certainly this moment when Japan is trembling under our blows and suffering the added onslaught of Russia, and when we are not fully informed of the capabilities of the bomb, is no time for proposals to abolish the Army and the Navy, or even to be talking of curtailing the strength we should have in the Far East. Since this global war began, the General Staff has been studiously estimating the number of men which would be required to compel our oriental enemy to capitulate. That number it fixed at approximately 7 millions, and in so doing it had in mind the proven fact that through overwhelming force, casualties are minimized. There are Senators and members of the House who with no understanding of war and its conduct, are charging that this figure is too high. The majority of their colleagues do not agree with them, and prefer to rely upon the experienced judgment of General of the Army Marshall. That majority speaks the view of the Services, as we believe it does of all America.

THE Service will greet with considerable satisfaction the decision of the War Department to take its first step toward accepting for permanent commissions in the Regular Army some of those outstanding officers of the National Guard, Reserve, and Army of the United States who have served in this war. Months ago the Department asked Congress for authority to commission 250 such officers as a "test run," during which policies could be worked out and experience gained which would serve for the full scale expansion of the Regular Establishment when post-war needs are more fully known. Congress, however, recessed for the Summer without enacting the authority, which was held up by a number of Congressmen who said they were opposed to such "piece-meal" legislation. Now, with the possibility of an early end of the war, and with young officers concerned for their future, it is a wise step to take action showing that the Department is interested in retaining the efficient in the permanent establishment. Without this knowledge many would be forced to seek permanent positions in civil life and the Army would thereby be deprived of their experienced services. We have no doubt the Department will put complete plans and policies before Congress for approval as soon as it reconvenes in the Fall. The survey it has now undertaken to determine the extent of interest among officers for permanent commissions should supply figures as to the amount of officer material available, while studies of the experience following the first World War should serve as a guide to policies. The unrest and dissatisfaction expressed in many quarters as to the method of placing the new officers on the promotion list should be avoided and ways should be found for preventing the deadening stagnation of advancement that was so disheartening to the junior officers in the 1920's and '30's. Whatever plans are determined upon should be made public early enough so that ample time will be had for complete study by Congress and the Service. Also, every opportunity should be afforded for all categories and classes of officers to appear before the committees and express their views to the end that the resulting legislation will be fair to all and conducive to a high morale in the post-war years.

Service Humor

Faith

Girls who close their eyes when kissing—
substitute the guy who's missing.

—Bowie Blade

Rocked

Goliath: Why don't you stand up and
fight like a man?

David: Wait till I get a little boulder.

—Skyscrapers

True

A private in the South Seas was awakened
by a crab in his bed and accused his
tentmates of a prank.

"Shut-up and go to sleep," a harsh voice
from a nearby tent shouted.

The private was silent for a few moments
and then whispered, "I can hear
the stripes in that man's voice."

—Armored News

Prepared

A new man was brought into battalion
headquarters office by the sergeant major.
"Here's a new man, sir," said the sergeant
to the CO.

"Fine," said the CO, "what can he do?"

"Nothing," replied the sergeant.

"Good, then we won't have to break him
in."

—Bowie Blade

Good

A sailor in the Pacific, upon receiving
his ballot application to vote wrote,
"Thank you for the ballot. It came as a
welcome and very flattering surprise. This
is the first time in 18 months I have been
invited to express an opinion on anything
what-so-ever."

Queries

Things I wouldn't understand about the
Army if I lived to be a 30-year-man.

Why the guy who has the least privacy
of any human being is called private.

Why a 10-minute break only lasts five
minutes.

Why an officer of the day has to stay up
all night.

Why the Army critical discharge score
is 85 points when I ain't got that many.

Why there are such long periods
between paydays and such short periods
between CQs.

Why it always gets cold the day you
put on suntans and always gets hot the
day you put on ODs.

Why you come to a halt instead of
running like hell when the bugle sounds
Retreat.

—Armored News

What to Do?

A GI working at a railhead in India
had been severely reprimanded for taking
over duties outside his domain without
orders from headquarters. He promised
to reform.

Not long afterwards, headquarters
received a startling telegram: "Tiger on
loading platform eating lieutenant. Wire
instructions."

—Armored News

Fix

"How did you come to get so completely
intoxicated last night?" asked the officer.
"Well, sir," replied the Doggie, "I got in
bad company. There were four of us. I
had a bottle of whiskey and the other
three didn't drink."

—Jungle Mudder

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for
direct reply.

J.J.B.—The bill (S 390) to provide for
the retirement of certain veterans who
served in both World War I and World
War II has received an adverse report by
the War and Navy Departments. It there-
fore has little likelihood of successful en-
actment.

A.J.V.—An enlisted man may be retired
after 20 years of service for physical dis-
ability. No action has been taken to date on
proposed legislation to lower length of
service retirement time from 30 to 25
years.

C.W.J.—The National Geographic So-
ciety of Washington, D. C. publishes a
book entitled "Insignia and Decorations
of the U. S. Armed Forces." The address
of the Society is "M" and 16th Sts. N. W.

O.S.S.—With regard to the forthcoming
recruiting of service personnel for State
Department foreign duty assignments, we
are informed that soldiers may obtain ap-
plication blanks from their commanding
officers. A detailed treatment of this topic
is given in the 21 July, 1945 issue of the
JOURNAL.

P.A.W.—HR 3233 was approved by the
President 2 July, 1945 and is now Public
Law 120—79th Congress. It permits mem-
bers of the Armed Forces and their de-
pendents to occupy certain government
housing facilities on a rental basis with-
out loss of rental allowances.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

The principal Naval event of the past
week was the completion of the conquest
of Guam, where organized enemy re-
sistance ceased on 9 Aug. We are already
using the captured islands of the Mari-
anas as effective bases for both ship and
air operations against the Japanese to
the west and north.

10 Years Ago

Lt. Garrison H. Davidson, CE, USA,
and Mrs. Davidson, and Lt. William H.
Wood, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Wood, were
joint hosts Monday, 29 July, at a picnic
supper at Bear Mountain Park.

25 Years Ago

Commander Arthur C. Stott, USN, and
Mrs. Stott have returned to their apart-
ment at Wardman Park Hotel, Washing-
ton, after a month's leave, during which
they motored to Montreal and Quebec,
spending several days en route in the
Maine woods.

50 Years Ago

Lieut. Fred Sladen, 14th Inf., of Van-
couver Barracks, is a recent arrival in
Seattle, Wash., and is the guest there of
Gen. A. V. Kautz, USA, and Mrs. Kautz.

80 Years Ago

Extract of report of Board of Visitors
to West Point: Our attention has been at-
tracted to the fact that under existing
regulations the cadets are forbidden to
wear whiskers and mustaches. We are of
the opinion that while the present close-
shaven faces detract from the manly and
soldierly appearance of the corps nothing
is gained by this rule, but on the con-
trary, something is lost, in point of health.
We recommend that the regulation be so
amended as to allow the entire beard and
whiskers to be worn.

Army Casualties

Following are the officers included in lists of dead, wounded and missing issued this week by the War Department.

In all cases the next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

DEAD—PACIFIC REGIONS

Lt. Col. N. C. Cureton
1st Lt. W. H. Markham
Capt. R. C. McNaughton
1st Lt. J. B. Megrew
Capt. P. H. Meier
Capt. Alfonso Melendez
2nd Lt. J. C. Milligan
Maj. J. S. Miner
Capt. C. D. Moeller
1st Lt. P. D. Morehouse
Lt. Col. R. J. Nelson
1st Lt. J. B. Nixon
Maj. K. J. O'Brien
1st Lt. A. C. Wilson
Capt. J. L. McCarthy
Maj. J. A. McCain
Lt. Col. A. M. McKee
Maj. L. C. Moffitt
Capt. C. W. McKinley
2nd Lt. L. H. Magill
1st Lt. C. M. Middleton
2nd Lt. R. C. Milks
Capt. L. G. Murphy
1st Lt. R. K. Magee
CWO E. J. Nyquist
Lt. Col. K. S. Olson
1st Lt. E. J. Hardie
1st Lt. J. M. McAnaney
Maj. J. Neiger
2nd Lt. B. R. Richard
1st Lt. R. G. Cooper
Capt. J. H. Davis, jr.
2nd Lt. G. E. Macconi
2nd Lt. G. Mattson
Lt. Col. W. F. Manning
1st Lt. S. W. Mickey
Maj. R. V. Nelson
1st Lt. W. L. Northby
Capt. B. F. Ohs
2nd Lt. D. Henry
Maj. H. R. Wynkoff
Capt. J. F. Presnell
1st Lt. P. J. Farnham
Capt. J. H. Macon
Capt. A. H. Norton
Maj. W. R. Maxwell
Maj. C. W. Miller
1st Lt. H. A. Morey
1st Lt. F. C. Fish, jr.
1st Lt. J. B. Fry
CWO R. R. Manuel
Capt. V. G. McElhatton
Capt. G. R. Myers
Capt. M. B. Coombs
2nd Lt. J. W. Graham
CWO V. T. O'Neill
Lt. Col. L. C. Paquet
1st Lt. L. W. Parcher
Maj. I. R. Mandelsson
1st Lt. H. A. Martin
1st Lt. J. E. McNair
Capt. R. L. McCartney
2nd Lt. W. F. Miles, jr.
1st Lt. W. T. Owen
2nd Lt. C. W. Paulger
2nd Lt. B. J. Reagan
1st Lt. J. A. Ryan
2nd Lt. H. H. Hoyt
Capt. N. O'Neal
Capt. T. E. Perrenot
Maj. E. H. Nirdlinger
Capt. S. F. Newman
2nd Lt. G. R. Pfaff
2nd Lt. H. J. Polla
2nd Lt. L. J. Pearsall
1st Lt. W. A. Bloom
2nd Lt. H. F. Gerth
1st Lt. R. H. Schroeppel
1st Lt. P. C. Brown
2nd Lt. E. E. Gilbo
Lt. Col. G. D. Vanture
2nd Lt. M. M. Miller
Lt. Col. D. S. Babcock
2nd Lt. L. A. Evans, jr.
Capt. L. B. James
2nd Lt. R. C. Quayle
Maj. L. C. Addy
1st Lt. C. A. Needles
1st Lt. H. C. Minsker
1st Lt. A. S. Ose
1st Lt. M. H. Watson
1st Lt. M. B. Ordun
Lt. Col. T. N. Powell, sr.
2nd Lt. M. E. May
Maj. T. K. MacNair
1st Lt. R. E. Groth
Lt. Col. C. G. Marron
2nd Lt. J. H. R. Martz
1st Lt. O. F. Morgan
1st Lt. W. H. Marvel
2nd Lt. J. A. Phillips
Lt. Col. W. H. Mayerick
Maj. J. T. McClellan
2nd Lt. R. T. Kinkaid
2nd Lt. T. H. Goodin
Capt. R. O. Kidd
Lt. Col. W. S. Van Nostrand
2nd Lt. W. D. Harp, jr.
1st Lt. S. F. Paul
1st Lt. N. H. Truscott
Capt. A. B. Thomson

DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

1st Lt. A. V. Mares
1st Lt. D. L. Thomas
1st Lt. C. L. McKain, jr.
1st Lt. J. P. Marasco
1st Lt. L. R. Farnum, jr.
2nd Lt. O. F. Bartz, jr.
1st Lt. B. R. Rasmusen
1st Lt. V. R. Nelson
1st Lt. J. E. Vestal
1st Lt. D. B. Pearson
Capt. R. E. O'Neal
1st Lt. A. R. Guertin
1st Lt. F. A. Davis
2nd Lt. G. L. Copeland
2nd Lt. G. B. Furey
1st Lt. E. M. Smith
2nd Lt. A. J. Newsham
1st Lt. L. N. Strand
1st Lt. R. J. Bry
Lt. Col. F. L. Davis
2nd Lt. D. K. Baird
FO C. N. Castleman
FO W. G. Joyce
Maj. K. N. Merrill
1st Lt. H. T. Cobb
1st Lt. G. L. Wampler
1st Lt. P. L. Sisson
1st Lt. A. L. Shaw
1st Lt. R. M. Dyer, jr.
2nd Lt. G. M. Coleman
1st Lt. A. W. Drynan, jr.
1st Lt. W. H. Fike, jr.
1st Lt. G. H. Scott
2nd Lt. J. F. Voss
Capt. E. B. Crowe
2nd Lt. G. J. Scherl, jr.
FO V. B. Lightner
2nd Lt. G. H. Chaney
Capt. W. C. Knight
1st Lt. C. E. Schoen
Maj. W. R. Nagel
Maj. S. D. Littlepage
1st Lt. C. D. Simon
1st Lt. H. E. Wein-gartner
2nd Lt. L. R. Laux
2nd Lt. R. J. Bates
2nd Lt. G. R. Reese
Capt. E. J. Beck
1st Lt. I. C. Wright, jr.
1st Lt. H. R. Stiles
2nd Lt. P. R. Joseph, jr.
1st Lt. H. P. Israel
1st Lt. Q. T. White
Lt. Col. G. A. Nelson
1st Lt. H. W. Sheldon
1st Lt. L. S. Taube
1st Lt. T. E. Bartlett
Capt. J. F. Loftus
Capt. P. A. Allison
2nd Lt. R. K. Schel-lenberg
2nd Lt. J. V. Scanlan
1st Lt. B. S. Onan
1st Lt. B. P. Johnson
2nd Lt. C. F. Coburn
2nd Lt. P. W. Joy, jr.
2nd Lt. J. Weisberg
2nd Lt. A. C. Gratz, jr.
1st Lt. J. V. La Moglia
1st Lt. W. C. Muldoon
Capt. J. F. Newell
1st Lt. J. D. Taylor
Capt. B. G. Kordus
1st Lt. R. H. Saleeby
1st Lt. F. W. Maloney
2nd Lt. E. Stark

MISSING—PACIFIC REGIONS

FO C. N. Castleman
FO W. G. Joyce
Maj. K. N. Merrill
1st Lt. H. T. Cobb
1st Lt. G. L. Wampler
1st Lt. P. L. Sisson
1st Lt. A. L. Shaw
1st Lt. R. M. Dyer, jr.
2nd Lt. G. M. Coleman
1st Lt. A. W. Drynan, jr.
1st Lt. W. H. Fike, jr.
1st Lt. G. H. Scott
2nd Lt. J. F. Voss
Capt. E. B. Crowe
2nd Lt. G. J. Scherl, jr.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

FO R. W. Terris
2nd Lt. V. D. Black
1st Lt. M. W. Morris
Capt. R. H. Allard
FO H. L. Blake, jr.
1st Lt. L. W. Lehnen
2nd Lt. A. C. Baltrus
Lt. Col. J. H. Griffith
1st Lt. L. E. Bindner
1st Lt. D. W. Cobb
Capt. E. J. Nelson
1st Lt. P. B. DeFrates
1st Lt. W. D. Wilson
1st Lt. T. J. Hill
1st Lt. B. P. Johnson
2nd Lt. E. L. Drew
2nd Lt. R. F. Marcotte
2nd Lt. J. L. Wilson
Capt. G. C. Berven
1st Lt. K. L. Powell
2nd Lt. H. R. Willis
1st Lt. P. T. Foss
FO T. G. Bongiorno
2nd Lt. R. W. Squire
1st Lt. W. C. Everdon
2nd Lt. T. H. Wells
2nd Lt. J. D. S. Beers

Sea Service Casualties

DEAD

*Lt. Comdr. J. E. Muldrow
Lt. M. S. Hopp
*Ens. F. W. Yirrell, jr.
*Lt. (jg) H. W. Howard, jr.
†Lt. (jg) W. F. Walker, jr.
Lt. (jg) J. G. Shirley, jr.
*Lt. (jg) F. R. Stieg-litz
*Lt. (jg) W. H. Ab-bott
*Lt. (jg) R. N. McKay
*Ens. H. N. Robuck
*Lt. (jg) T. J. Robin-son
*Ens. K. W. Wagner
*Lt. (jg) I. E. Marr
Ens. H. W. Heath
†Lt. Col. J. P. Adams
†Maj. J. J. Heli
†Capt. R. Robinson
†1st Lt. L. A. Schade
*Capt. J. L. Morgan, jr.
†Capt. G. L. Clark, jr.
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Officer Discharges

An officer released for any reason other than under honorable conditions is not placed on an inactive status but is completely separated from the military service, the War Department announced this week.

The statement came in answer to numerous inquiries concerning the reinduction of men who had been previously discharged from the Army. The Department said that while the majority of separations from the Army are honorable, there are nevertheless some under conditions other than honorable. All enlisted personnel discharged from the military service for any reason, honorable or otherwise, are completely separated from the military service and returned to the jurisdiction of the Selective Service.

U. S. Ship to Japs

Although not intended as an indemnification for the sinking of the Awa Maru, the United States has nevertheless offered to transfer to Japan a ship to replace the Japanese vessel acknowledged to have been sunk by this Government.

In making the offer the Department of State made it plain that it was not intended as an indemnification, but rather as a replacement that would enable the Japanese to transport the relief supplies to Allied nationals, without supplying a vessel of their own.

Top priority among the weapons of war in Europe for repair and shipment to the Pacific has been given to the Army's 2½-ton truck and the M-1 rifle.

U. S. Unleashes Atomic Bombs
(Continued from First Page)

Early in January, 1939, came the discovery of what is known as "uranium fission," one of the greatest discoveries in the history of science, that changed the picture overnight. It was found that a rare twin, or isotope, of the element uranium, having an atomic weight of 235, could be split in two nearly equal halves, releasing a tremendous amount of atomic energy in the process.

The amount of energy released per atom was so great that it was at once realized that this substance, if it could be separated from its twin element, uranium 238 (u-238), held tremendous possibilities as the most powerful war weapon ever made, and also, if expense were disregarded, as the most tremendous source for power known.

The story of this discovery is one of the most dramatic in the history of science, and it is now making history over Japan.

In developing and harnessing the power for the atomic bomb the United States Government had available the best scientific and military brains in the world, all bending their energies toward producing a weapon that would stop once and for all the fanatical Japanese war machine.

The assistant to Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, the Officer in charge of this Government's atomic bomb project, is Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, fast moving leader in five major World War I engagements.

On 27 July, General Farrell left Washington by air for a tiny island in the Pacific to supervise the delivery and care

of the destructive—"vial of wrath"—the first time an atomic bomb was ever used—prior to the time of its launching. There he acted as General Groves' field representative in the operational use of the bomb and coordinated the final use phases of the project's program with the Air Forces, which had trained a special crew to carry the highly technical piece of mechanism over the Japanese target.

Twelve days before, on historic 16 July, General Farrell, along with General Groves and the country's top scientists and engineers, had gathered in the desert-lands of New Mexico to watch the first successful test of an atomic explosive, a test which climaxed three years of unprecedented effort in an amazing experiment and which showed man he could control the energy within atoms for purposes of warfare.

In addition to Gen. Farrell, Col. Franklin Matthias, the Commanding Officer of the 631-square-mile Hanford Engineer Works, is revealed as a vital unit of the Government's Atomic Bomb Project. As area engineer of the Hanford phase of the Manhattan Engineer District in the development of an atomic explosive, Colonel Matthias was among those instrumental in bringing to reality a program which has held the role of the war's top military secret. In this capacity, he worked under the direction of Gen. Groves, and under Col. K. D. Nichols, District Engineer of the Manhattan Engineer District with headquarters at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Assigned to the Hanford project at the very inception of the unprecedented endeavor which this Government began in the summer of 1942, Colonel Matthias selected the site for the work in accordance with the general specifications laid down by General Groves and then worked under the highest pressure in directing to successful completion one phase of a program which challenged the imagination and skill of the country's leading scientists and engineers.

Under his direction came the hunt for manpower, the building of the camps, houses and facilities necessary to care for the workers who reached 45,000 at the peak of construction activity.

Col. Kenneth David Nichols, a wiry, indefatigable career officer who spends the few idle moments he has in studying military campaigns and the theories and systems of governments, is the District Engineer of the Manhattan Engineer District, the complex, country-wide organization which has played a major part in the development of the atomic bomb.

Colonel Nichols has supervision of the special organization which was set up in the summer of 1942 on order of the late President Roosevelt to conduct certain research, construction and operational phases of the most amazing engineering and scientific endeavor ever attempted in this country.

Colonel Nichols is assisted by a large staff of specially selected officers, enlisted men and civilians. His work includes an organization without territorial limits, as well as contracts for construction and operations in all sections of the country and some parts of Canada.

Col. Stafford L. Warren, professor of the Medical and Dentistry School at the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

is Chief of Medical Services, Manhattan Engineer District. To Colonel Warren goes much of the credit for the remarkable plant safety record of the Manhattan projects. The Colonel is a tremendously vital man of unusual personal charm and executive ability who has gained the great respect not only of his co-workers but of every one with whom he has come in contact.

Associated with Colonel Warren are Lt. Col. Friedell, Executive Officer of Medical Services and Chief of the Research Branch, Lt. Col. Charles E. Rea, Chief of Clinical Services, and Capt. Fred A. Bryant, Chief of the Industrial Branch.

In addition to those mentioned above, General Groves brought special attention to the following whose services have been of particular value to the work of the Manhattan Engineer District.

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Col. E. H. Marsden	2nd Lt. J. Volpe
Maj. J. E. Vance	Capt. W. S. Parsons,
Maj. O. H. Greagor	USN
Maj. J. A. Derry	CWO M. S. Levine
Lt. Col. A. C. Johnson	Maj. E. J. Murphy
Col. E. E. Kirkpatrick	Lt. Col. A. V. Peterson
Maj. C. C. Pierce	Maj. J. F. Sally
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(deceased)	Maj. H. S. Traynor
Capt. A. G. Scheiden-	2nd Lt. E. J. Durkin
helm	Lt. Col. M. C. Fox
Maj. W. E. Kelly, jr.	Col. J. Lansdale, jr.
Maj. H. A. Fidler	Maj. H. K. Calvert
Lt. Col. R. W. Cook	Col. D. E. Antes
Maj. P. L. Merritt	Col. G. R. Tyler
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Lt. Col. J. R. Ruboff	Lt. Col. P. L. Guarin
Lt. Col. C. A. Nelson	Lt. Col. W. B. Parsons
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Extra Compensation

Enlisted personnel will not be paid compensation in addition to base pay and allowances for the performance of any assigned military duty, except in the case of enlisted men detailed to serve as stenographic reporters, under a policy promulgated by the War Department.

Employment of enlisted personnel on a voluntary basis, during off-duty hours, in connection with post communication services, Army exchanges, War Department theaters, hospital funds, and other revenue producing, welfare, and sundry fund activities is authorized. Compensation will be paid at fair and reasonable rates established by the appropriate staff agency having supervision of the activity, or in the absence thereof by the commanding officer, council, or other appropriate governing body in charge of such activity.

Additional compensation of this type will not be in excess of \$60.00 per month. The Department adds that employment of enlisted personnel must not impair or diminish the efficiency in performing assigned military duties.

May Join Women's Corps

The War Manpower Commission has given blanket permission for any woman to join the armed services regardless of her present employment.

The enlistment of women, regardless of employment in essential activities or defense industries, is authorized without requesting or obtaining any release, clearance, or availability from her employer or the United States Employment Service.

REPEAT PERFORMANCE

On plane after plane, "rising suns" line up beside "swastikas" as the men and planes that helped smash the Nazis join the fight against the Japs. ★ Strange are the island-dotted open seas to the pilots who earned their "swastikas" over the hedgerows and winding rivers of the European Continent.

★ But familiar as the voice of an old friend is the

smooth-running power of their Allison engines. Pilots learned half a world away that the name Allison means quality workmanship — and a reliable, dependable product.

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U. S. War Roundup

(Continued from Page 1505)

aged: Two destroyers, One destroyer escort, One auxiliary, Five cargo carrying vessels, Eight small craft.

Ground Installations — Destroyed: One locomotive, Oil tank and warehouses; Damaged: One locomotive, A railroad station, hangars and Naval barracks at Malzuru.

Our losses in combat in these strikes of 30 July were 11 U. S. planes with 11 pilots and aircrewmembers and three British planes with three pilots.

No. 454, 3 Aug.—Privateer search aircraft of Fleet Air Wing Eighteen sank a 700-ton freighter transport in Sagami Gulf immediately southwest of Tokyo Bay on 3 Aug. During the action, five enemy fighters and five bomb-carrying reconnaissance aircraft attacked the Privateers. Our Privateers damaged one of the fighters and shot down two of the reconnaissance planes. Our aircraft suffered no damage.

In the early morning of 29 July, one of our light units was sunk and another was damaged by enemy aircraft in the Okinawa Area.

No. 455, 4 Aug.—Search seaplanes of Fleet Air Wing One on 4 Aug. sank a small coastal cargo vessel and damaged a dredge, a pier, a radio station, a lighthouse and other installations on the south coast of Shantung Province in China. On the same day, seaplanes of this wing bombed and strafed small craft in Hangchow Bay, China. Privateers of this wing sank a small coastal cargo vessel in the Tsushima Straits on the same day.

No. 456, 5 Aug.—Liberators of Fleet Air Wing Eighteen on 5 Aug. sank a small coastal cargo vessel in waters south of Honshu and shot down two and damaged six of a group of eight attacking enemy fighters in patrols along the Honshu coast. On the same day, aircraft of this wing destroyed a launch carrying oil drums in Truk Atoll.

In sweeps over the Northern Kuriles on 4 Aug., Privateers of Fleet Air Wing Four bombed enemy positions in the Torishima Islands east of Paramushiro and strafed a small coastal cargo ship and 10 landing craft near Otomari Cape on Onkotan Island, leaving these vessels beached and smoking.

No. 458, 7 Aug.—Carrier aircraft of the U. S. Pacific Fleet shot down four enemy aircraft, destroyed a large barge, damaged a small coastal cargo vessel and damaged military installations in operations near the coast of China on 4, 5 and 6, Aug.

Carrier aircraft of the U. S. Pacific Fleet bombed Wake Island on 6 Aug., destroying or damaging small craft, buildings and other installations.

Search Privateers of Fleet Air Wing One on 6 Aug. sank four small cargo vessels in

the Tsushima Straits strafed a four-masted schooner on the Korean coast and strafed a radar station in the Danjo Islands, west of Kyushu.

No. 457, 6 Aug. — Aircraft of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing sank two boats and damaged two buildings in the Palaus on 6 Aug. On the preceding day, aircraft of this wing struck enemy targets in the Palaus at Yap and in the Marshalls.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 617, 4 Aug.—The submarine USS Snook is overdue from patrol and presumed lost.

Heads Navy Chest Unit

Under Secretary of the Navy Gates has been named chairman for solicitations in the Navy Department for Community War Fund's campaign for \$4,970,000 this fall.

Heads RCA Unit

Capt. George F. Shecklen, USNR, has been elected Vice President and General Manager and also a Director of the Radiomarine Corporation of America, it was announced this week by Charles J. Pannill, President of Radiomarine. Before entering the Navy on active duty in December, 1941, Captain Shecklen was Commercial Manager of RCA Communications, Inc.

Following his recall to active service with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, he served successively as Communication Officer, National Censorship, New York; District Communication Officer, Third Naval District; Aide to General Robert C. Davis, USA, on a special mission to South America for the State Department,

Army and Navy Journal

August 11, 1945

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and as Liaison Officer with the U. S. Commercial Company. In March, 1944, he was transferred to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, and for 15 months was stationed at Pearl Harbor and in the Western Carolines. He came back to New York last month.

New Medical Song

A new medical song "The Army of Hypocrites" has been approved as the official song of the Army Medical Department. It was learned this week. Written especially for the Medical Corps by Hoagy Carmichael, the song can be played either as a march or a dance tune.



A glance at the globe shows why NATS need more Martin Mars!

Look at the globe. Note the width of the Pacific. And remember, distance doesn't lend enchantment, where logistics are concerned!

How to get blood, vital supplies, or personnel across the Pacific quickly? That's a job for the NATS... the Naval Air Transport Service!

NATS Swarm Over Every Ocean

Thanks to the NATS, life-giving whole blood reached the Leyte beachhead 48 hours after leaving San Francisco. Thanks to the NATS ten billion letters were flown over the Pacific alone in 1944. And thanks to the NATS, our fighting men, from Rio to Okinawa, are receiving high-priority cargoes... ammunition,

penicillin, radio parts, aircraft tires, etc.,... in ever-increasing volume.

Bright Stars in Pacific Skies

Brightest stars in Pacific skies are the NATS' new 82-ton Martin Mars cargo carriers. The original Mars in its first year flew the equivalent of 9 trips around the world... carried more than 2,000,000 lbs. of cargo... averaged less than 2 days per round trip between California and Hawaii. And the new Mars flying freighters show higher performance.

A Promise to Tomorrow's Airlines

Martin flying boats will pay big dividends to tomorrow's airlines. Proved in service with NATS, both Mars and Mariner are known quan-

This insignia is a welcome sight to our fighting men on every front.



tities. Both are in production right now... a fact which will mean prompt delivery, at minimum costs, of postwar commercial versions. So for speed, comfort and economy... plan to travel or ship, via Martin flying boat! THE GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY, BALTIMORE 3, MD.

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First Test of Atomic Bomb

The first test of the new atomic bomb was held 16 July 1945, before the eyes of a tense group of scientists and military men gathered in the desertlands of New Mexico to witness the results of their \$2,000,000,000 effort. In a remote section of the Alamogordo Air Base 120 miles southeast of Albuquerque the first man-made atomic explosion, the outstanding achievement of nuclear science, was achieved at 5:30 A.M. of that day. Darkening heavens pouring forth rain and lightning immediately up to the zero hour heightened the drama.

Mounted on a steel tower, the bomb was set off with an impact which signaled man's entrance into a new physical world. Success was greater than the most ambitious estimates. A small amount of matter, the product of a chain of huge specially constructed industrial plants, was made to release the energy of the atom.

This phase of the Atomic Bomb Project, which is headed by Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, was under the direction of Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, theoretical physicist of the University of California. He is credited with achieving the implementation of atomic energy for military purposes.

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L. R. Hawkins, Manager

Tension before the actual detonation was at a tremendous pitch. Failure was an ever-present possibility. Too great a success, envisioned by some of those present, might have meant an uncontrollable unusable weapon.

Assembled in Ranch House

Final assembly of the atomic bomb began on the night of 12 July in an old ranch house. As various component assemblies arrived from distant points, tension among the scientists mounted apace. Coolest of all was the man charged with the actual assembly of the vital core, Dr. R. F. Bacher, in normal times a Professor at Cornell University.

The entire cost of the project, representing the erection of whole cities and radically new plants spread over many miles of countryside, plus unprecedented experimentation, was represented in the pilot bomb and its parts. Here was the focal point of the venture. No other country in the world had been capable of such an outlay in brains and technical effort.

The full significance of these closing moments before the final factual test was not lost on these men of science. They fully knew their position as pioneers into another Age. They also knew that one false move would blast them and their entire effort into eternity. Before the assembly started a receipt for the vital matter was signed by Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, General Groves deputy. This signaled the formal transfer of the irreplaceable material from the scientists back to the Army, which had originally produced it at one of its great separation plants.

During final preliminary assembly, a bad few minutes developed when the assembly of an important section of the bomb was delayed. The entire unit was machine-tooled to the finest measurement. The insertion was partially completed when it apparently wedged tightly and would go no farther. Dr. Bacher, however, was undismayed and reassured the group that time would solve the problem. In three minutes time, Dr. Bacher's statement was verified and basic assembly was completed without further incident.

Specialty teams, comprised of the top men on specific phases of science, all of which were bound up in the whole, took over their specialized parts of the assembly.

Atop Tower

On Saturday, 14 July, the unit which was to determine the success or failure of the entire project was elevated to the top of the steel tower. All that day and the next, the job of preparation went on. In addition to the apparatus necessary to

cause the detonation, complete instrumentation to determine all the reactions of the bomb was rigged on the tower.

The ominous weather which had dogged the assembly of the bomb had a very sobering effect on the assembled experts whose work was accomplished amid lightning flashes and peals of thunder. The weather, unusual and upsetting, blocked aerial observation of the test. It even held up the actual explosion scheduled at 4 A.M. for an hour and a half. For many months the approximate date and time had been set and had been one of the high level secrets of the best kept secret of the entire war.

Nearest observation point was set up 10,000 yards south of the tower where in a timber and earth shelter the controls for the test were located. At a point 17,000 yards from the tower at a point which would give the best observation the key figures in the atomic bomb project took their posts. These included General Groves, Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University.

Actual detonation was in charge of Dr. K. T. Bainbridge of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He and Lieutenant Bush, in charge of the Military Police Detachment, were the last men to inspect the tower with its cosmic bomb.

At three o'clock in the morning the party moved forward to the control station. General Groves and Dr. Oppenheimer consulted with the weathermen. The decision was made to go ahead with the test despite the lack of assurance of favorable weather. The time was set for 5:30 A.M.

Lay on Ground

General Groves rejoined Dr. Conant and Dr. Bush and just before the test time, they joined the many scientists gathered at the Base Camp. Here all present were ordered to lie on the ground, face downward, heads away from the blast direction.

Tension reached a tremendous pitch in the control room as the deadline approached. The several observation points in the area were tied in to the control room by radio and with 20 minutes to go, Dr. S. K. Allison of Chicago University took over the radio net and made periodic time announcements.

The time signals, "minus 20 minutes, minus fifteen minutes," and on and on increased the tension to the breaking point as the group in the control room, which included Dr. Oppenheimer and General Farrell, held their breaths, all praying with the intensity of the moment which will live forever with each man who was there. At "minus 45 seconds," robot mechanism took over and from that point on the whole great complicated mass of intricate mechanism was in operation without human control. Stationed at a reserve switch, however, was a soldier scientist ready to attempt to stop the explosion should the order be issued. The order never came.

Blinding Flash

At the appointed time, there was a blinding flash lighting up the whole area brighter than the brightest daylight. A mountain range three miles from the observation point stood out in bold relief. Then came a tremendous sustained roar and a heavy pressure wave which knocked down two men outside the control center. Immediately thereafter, a huge multi-colored surging cloud boiled to an altitude of over 40,000 feet. Clouds in its path disappeared. Soon the shifting stratosphere winds dispersed the now grey mass.

The test was over, the project a success.

The steel tower had been entirely vaporized. Where the tower had stood, there was a huge sloping crater. Dazed but relieved at the success of their tests, the scientists promptly marshalled their forces to estimate the strength of America's new weapon. To examine the nature of the crater, specially equipped tanks were wheeled into the area, one of which carried Dr. Enrico Fermi, noted nuclear scientist. Answer to their findings rests in the destruction effected in Japan today in the first military use of the atomic bomb.

Had it not been for the desolated area where the test was held and for the co-operation of the press in the area, it is certain that the test itself would have attracted far-reaching attention. As it was,

many people in that area are still discussing the effect of the smash. A significant aspect, recorded by the press, was the experience of a blind girl near Albuquerque many miles from the scene, who, when the flash of the test lighted the sky before the explosion could be heard, exclaimed, "What was that?"

Gen. Groves Description

Interviews of General Groves and General Farrell give the following on-the-scene versions of the test. General Groves said: "My impressions of the night's high points follow: After about an hour's sleep I got up at 0100 and from that time on until about 0500 I was with Dr. Oppenheimer constantly. Naturally he was tense, although his mind was working at its usual extraordinary efficiency. I attempted to shield him from the evident concern of many of his assistants who were disturbed by the uncertain weather conditions. By 0400 we decided that we could probably fire at 0530. By 0400 the rain had stopped but the sky was heavily overcast. Our decision became firmer as time went on.

"During most of these hours the two of us journeyed from the control house out into the darkness to look at the stars and to assure each other that the one or two visible stars were becoming brighter. At 0510 I left Dr. Oppenheimer and returned to the main observation point which was 17,000 yards from the point of explosion. In accordance with our orders I found all personnel not otherwise occupied massed on a bit of high ground.

"Two minutes before the scheduled firing time, all persons lay face down with their feet pointing towards the explosion. As the remaining time was called over the loud speaker from the 10,000-yard control station there was complete awesome silence. Dr. Conant said he had never imagined seconds could be so long. Most of the individuals in accordance with orders shielded their eyes in one way or another.

"First came the burst of light of a brilliance beyond any comparison. We all rolled over and looked through dark glasses at the ball of fire. About forty seconds later came the shock wave followed by the sound, neither of which seemed startling after our complete astonishment at the extraordinary lighting intensity.

Massive Cloud

"A massive cloud was formed which surged and billowed upward with tremendous power, reaching the stratosphere in about five minutes.

"Two supplementary explosions of minor effect other than the lighting occurred in the cloud shortly after the main explosion.

"The cloud traveled to a great height first in the form of a ball, then mushroomed, then changed into a long trailing chimney-shaped column and finally was sent in several directions by the variable winds at the different elevations.

"Dr. Conant reached over and we shook hands in mutual congratulations. Dr. Bush, who was on the other side of me, did likewise. The feeling of the entire assembly, even the uninitiated, was one of profound awe. Drs. Conant and Bush and myself were struck by an even stronger feeling that the faith of those who had been responsible for the initiation and the carrying on of this Herculean project had been justified."

Gen. Farrell's Impressions

General Farrell's impressions are: "The scene inside the shelter was dramatic beyond words. In and around the shelter were some twenty odd people concerned with last minute arrangements. Included were Dr. Oppenheimer, the Director, who had borne the great scientific burden of developing the weapon from the raw materials processed in Tennessee and the State of Washington, and a dozen of his key assistants, Dr. Kistiakowsky, Dr. Bainbridge, who supervised all the detailed arrangements for the test; the weather expert, and several others. Besides these, there were a handful of soldiers, two or three Army officers and one Naval officer. The shelter was filled with a great variety of instruments and radios.

"For some hectic two hours preceding the blast, General Groves stayed with the Director. Twenty minutes before zero hour, General Groves left for his station at the base camp, because it provided a better observation point.

"Just after General Groves left, an-
(Please turn to Next Page)

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First Test of Atomic Bomb

(Continued from Preceding Page)

nouncements began to be broadcast of the interval remaining before the blast to the other groups participating in and observing the test. As the time interval grew smaller and changed from minutes to seconds, the tension increased by leaps and bounds. Everyone in that room knew the awful potentialities of the thing that they thought was about to happen. The scientists felt that their figuring must be right and that the bomb had to go off but there was in everyone's mind a strong measure of doubt.

"We were reaching into the unknown and we did not know what might come of it. If the shot were successful, it was a justification of the several years of intensive effort of tens of thousands of people—statesmen, scientists, engineers, manufacturers, soldiers, and many others in every walk of life.

Observers Knocked Down

"In that brief instant in the remote New Mexico desert, the tremendous effort of the brains and brawn of all these people came suddenly and startlingly to the fullest fruition. Dr. Oppenheimer, on whom had rested a very heavy burden, grew tenser as the last seconds ticked off. He scarcely breathed. He held on to a post to steady himself. For the last few seconds, he stared directly ahead and then when the announcer shouted 'Now!' and there came this tremendous burst of light followed shortly thereafter by the deep growling roar of the explosion, his face relaxed into an expression of tremendous relief. Several of the observers standing back of the shelter to watch the lighting effects were knocked flat by the blast.

"The tension in the room let up and all started congratulating each other. Everyone sensed 'That is it!' No matter what might happen now all knew that the impossible scientific job had been done. Atomic fission would no longer be hidden in the cloisters of the theoretical physicists' dreams. It was almost full grown at birth. It was a great new force to be used for good or for evil. There was a feeling in that shelter that those con-

cerned with its nativity should dedicate their lives to the mission that it would always be used for good and never for evil.

"Dr. Kistiakowsky threw his arms around Dr. Oppenheimer and embraced him with shouts of glee. Others were equally enthusiastic. All the pent-up emotions were released in those few minutes and all seemed to sense immediately that the explosion had far exceeded the most optimistic expectations and wildest hopes of the scientists. All seemed to feel that they had been present at the birth of a new age—The Age of Atomic Energy—and felt their profound responsibility to help in guiding into right channels the tremendous forces which had been unlocked for the first time in history.

"As to the present war, there was a feeling that no matter what else might happen, we now had the means to insure its speedy conclusion and save thousands of American lives. As to the future, there had been brought into being something big and something new that would prove to be immeasurably more important than the discovery of electricity or any of the other great discoveries which have so affected our existence.

"The effects could well be called unprecedented, magnificent, beautiful, stupendous and terrifying. No man-made phenomenon of such tremendous power had ever occurred before. The lighting effects beggared description. The whole country was lighted by a searing light with the intensity many times that of the midday sun. It was golden, purple, violet, gray and blue. It lighted every peak, crag and ridge of the nearby mountain range with a clarity and beauty that cannot be described but must be seen to be imagined. It was that beauty the great poets dream about but describe most poorly and inadequately. Thirty seconds after the explosion came first, the air blast pressing hard against the people and things, to be followed almost immediately by the strong, sustained, awesome roar. Words are inadequate tools for the job of acquainting those not present with the physical, mental and psychological effects. It had to be witnessed to be realized."

New Radiotelegraph Circuit

Opening of a new radiotelegraph circuit between New York and Vienna and restoration of direct radiotelegraph service between New York and Berlin were announced this week by Lt. Col. Thompson H. Mitchell, Vice President and General Manager of RCA Communications, Inc.

Traffic on both circuits is limited at

Army and Navy Journal

August 11, 1945

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present to government, press and soldier (Expeditionary Force Messages) communications.

About 15,000 cases have been tried by United States Military Government courts since the beginning of the occupation of Germany.

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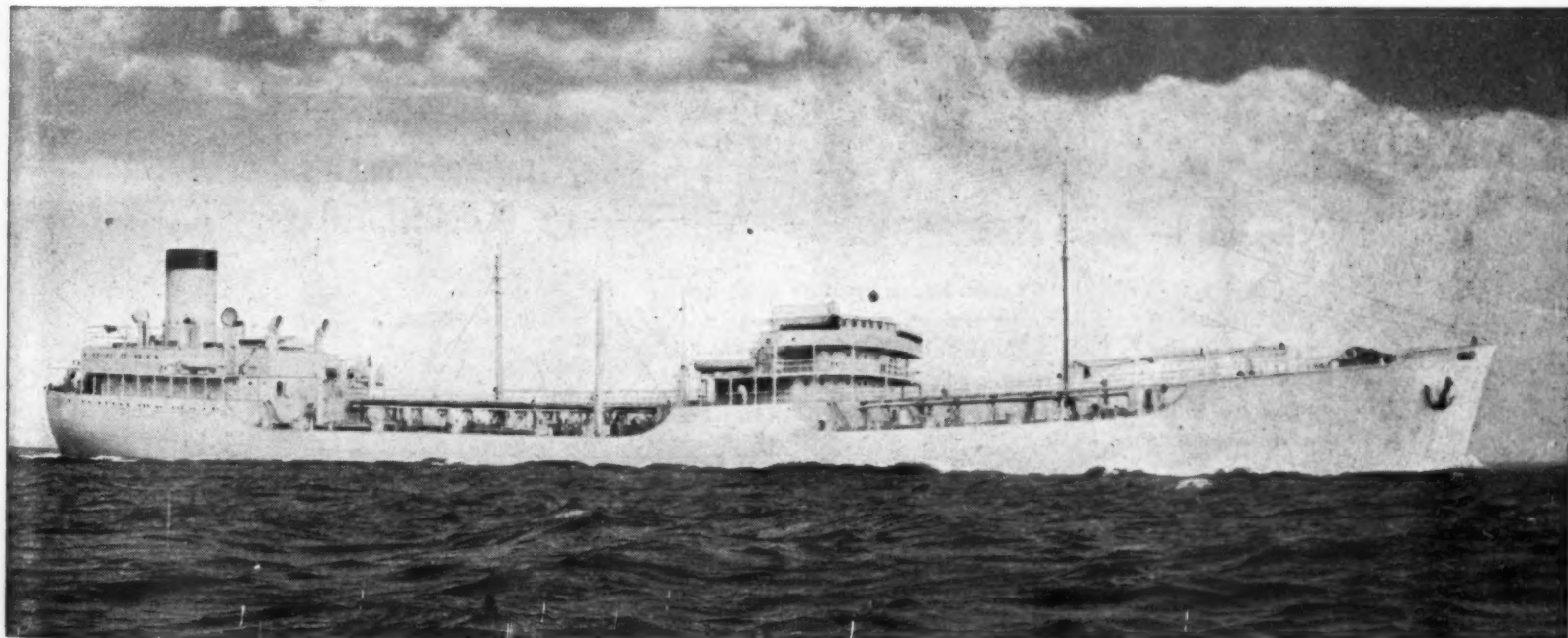
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Gen. Groves Heads Project

Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, CE, USA, emerged this week from the shadows of Army-imposed anonymity to be revealed as the driving force behind a \$2,000,000,000 "calculated risk" which he directed to successful completion in three years as one of the world's greatest scientific and engineering achievements, the large-scale tapping of the energy within atoms to produce a new weapon of war.

General Groves, a West Point graduate who stood fourth in his class in

1918, has a way about him—a way of getting things done.

His story and activity parallel in interest the history and attainments of the Manhattan Engineer District—the "cover" name given this Government's atomic bomb project—and its allied developments. Actually, he and the Manhattan District are synonymous; he not only selected its name, but for three years weighed his decisions in the face of a suspense and an uncertainty rarely equalled.

Clothed by the Secretary of War in an anonymity attuned to the development of the War's best-kept secret, General Groves, as the Officer in Charge of the atomic bomb project, fitted together the multifarious pieces of the vast, country-wide jigsaw known as the Manhattan District and its allied interests and attained an objective which had appeared nebulous to many scientists not so many years back on a large-scale plan.

Makes All Decisions

Upon his shoulders in the most exciting and tingling experiment of its kind ever conducted in this country fell the responsibility of making hairline decisions which could spell success or disaster, the coordination of manufacturing processes and designs all entirely new; the conciliation and compromising of various scientific, engineering and construction viewpoints and differences, and the guidance of a complete organization which had no territorial limits.

And while some of his decisions in the scientific field admittedly have extended much further than he would have liked, it was his responsibility to make them. Technically, the project is a Corps of Engineers project, but because of its magnitude and highly scientific ramifications, it was established more or less as a separate entity. Because of the extreme secrecy, it was not possible for the business to be handled in the usual manner, and for that reason it was normal for General Groves to report verbally to his superiors, including the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, both of whom took a keen interest in all phases of the development during the three-year period it took to reach the goal.

Col. Nichols Aided

As part of his manifold duties, General Groves, among other things, supervised the program of the Manhattan District proper, of which Col. Kenneth D. Nichols is District Engineer with headquarters at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; watched over the details of the securing and processing of the necessary raw materials; supervised the development of the gadget which carried the lethal explosive over Japan; coordinated the activity of the United States and Great Britain in the venture; supervised the maintenance of security of the project; certified the contractors who built and operated the plants; developed labor procurement details, and protected the interests of his Government in all transactions.

In all this—a venture in which the pressure of time was forever a factor—he had at his command the vast funds and resources of the United States, the most brilliant scientific and engineering minds available in this country and the best talent in all lines of endeavor needed for the success of the project, but it was he who juggled the pieces and fitted them into their proper places.

General Groves explains that "it was the taking of calculated risks which paid off."

Discusses Problems

As an illustration of that taking of risks and of the suspense and pressure which marked the atomic bomb program

from its inception, many millions had been spent on one phase before many persons felt there were any possibilities of success. General Groves declared:

"We knew there were definite and narrow chances throughout the entire program, and while we did not know just when success would come, we knew it was worth doing, particularly after our Intelligence learned the Germans were making efforts to solve the problem, how extensive we were unable to learn.

"In our work we have had to junk some of the usual engineering procedures because we were in a field that had never before been explored on so vast a scale. But we made progress through determination and the willingness to take a chance. These chances paid dividends, even though some phases of the program had to be abandoned through necessity.

"All of our development has been marked by 'calculated risks,' the taking of chances with wasted effort rather than wasted lives. Furthermore, we knew that no one could guess right all the time and there were no recriminations if certain calculations did not pan out. All concerned worked together as a team and we owe great tribute to the scientists, contractors, and others who worked untiringly and unselfishly day after day in overcoming the numerous handicaps and obstacles in the program. It was an organization job.

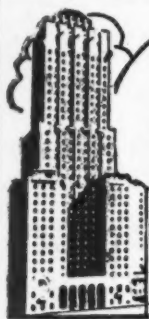
"The complexity of the project was such that any decision on one phase could not be made in the majority of the situations without affecting other parts of the work and the closest cooperation was demanded, and had, in all matters. Closest counsel and cooperation was maintained on all major decisions between myself in Washington and Col. Nichols in Tennessee."

Formerly in Construction

General Groves was Deputy Chief of Construction under General Thomas M. Robins in the Washington Office of the Chief of Engineers when he was summoned to become associated with the atomic research development in the summer of 1942. As the Deputy Chief, he aided in all military construction in the United States, with expenditures averaging \$600,000,000 monthly, a program which included his supervision of the erection of the Pentagon Building across the Potomac from Washington.

Prior to his dip into the waters of nuclear physics, his major previous experience was in construction.

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Heads Bomb Project (Continued from Preceding Page)

perience in matters scientific had dealt with research for the Corps of Engineers on anti-aircraft searchlights and allied equipment.

After having given the green light for a large-scale development of the atomic experiment, President Roosevelt took great personal interest in its progress and was constantly advised on major phases of the work, receiving formal reports on the matter at irregular intervals from the Secretary of War and General Groves. After President Roosevelt's death, the Secretary of War and General Groves brought President Truman up to date on the project at a White House conference. President Roosevelt, in a personal letter to General Groves, stressed the tremendous importance of the project and elaborated on his desire that it be developed with the greatest security and secrecy.

Upon the letter is based the security program which made the program the best-kept secret of the war. General Groves personally established and supervised the security policies and so compartmentalized was the construction, operational and production phases of the venture that only a few persons ever knew its full and complete implications and objectives.

General Groves also laid down the general specifications for the selection of areas in Tennessee and Washington for the location, respectively, of the Clinton Engineer Works and the Hanford Engineer Works, and for placing the ultra-

secret utilization project at the site it now occupies near Santa Fe in New Mexico.

Complex Details

A pleasant-mannered, gracious officer who outwardly never shows the strain and worry of his job, General Groves is a constant source of amazement to his associates and subordinates because of his ability to handle the variety of complex details attendant to the project with a minimum of confusion and the smoothness with which he can treat multitudinous technical and administrative problems during a day's work. Firm and blunt when the occasion demands, but withal considerate and fair-minded, and interested in the welfare of his associates, he has the deep respect and admiration of his staff for his ability to organize and get things done. He has a prodigious memory and often confounds his staff by recalling names, dates and incidents long past buried in files.

General Groves, whenever possible, seeks relaxation from the pressure of his duties and the arduous hours with a brisk turn at tennis, afterwards returning to his office. He plays at the nearby Army and Navy Country Club in Washington. A 12-hour day, shorter on Sundays, is the usual practice with him, and he often remains at work long after his staff has gone home. As Officer in Charge of the project, he has traveled thousands of miles throughout the United States in keeping a watchful eye over the development.

Heavy-set, with fine facial features beneath thick, graying black hair, General

Groves' theme during the building and operational phases of the project has been "Get it Done" and "Hurry it up." He abhors procrastination and demands that his staff and associates complete their assignments with a minimum of delay.

While bad moments were oftentimes experiences during the past three years as to whether the project could succeed, General Groves during these periods pressed forward with even greater determination to find the answers, in co-operation with scientists and engineers, which would enable his Government to be the first to solve the riddle of an

Army and Navy Journal August 11, 1945

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atomic explosive. And the rumor stories which appeared in the newspapers from time to time of the Germans' experiments along the same lines served as an added incentive for success.

Permanent Lt. Col.

General Groves' permanent rank is that of lieutenant-colonel, although he has never served in that rank. This came about when he was jumped from Major to full colonel in 1940 to become special assistant to the quartermaster

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Heads Bomb Project (Continued from Preceding Page)

general in charge of the Army's vast construction program.

General Groves, the son of Leslie R. and Gwen Griffith Groves, was born 17 August, 1886 in the manse of the First Presbyterian Church at Albany, N. Y., shortly before his father went into the Army as a chaplain with the 14th Infantry stationed at Vancouver Barracks.

The family remained at Vancouver Barracks while the father was in Cuba with the 8th Infantry, in the Philippines and in China during the Boxer incident with the 14th Infantry. General Groves remembers seeing his father for the first time when as a boy slightly over five he joined him at Fort Snelling near St. Paul.

From there the tours of duty took them to Fort Wayne at Detroit and then to Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook, N. J. Young Groves then returned to Vancouver while his father went to Fort Bayard in New Mexico. After a year at Vancouver, the family moved to Pasadena, Calif., to remain while the father was on sick leave and later while he was stationed at Fort Apache in Arizona. When the father rejoined the 14th Infantry at Fort Harrison, Helena, Mont., the family left Pasadena and joined him.

Fort Lawton at Seattle was their next stop. Here, the future general stayed until the summer of 1914 when he entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge after a year at the University of Washington.

Enters West Point

In 1916, he left MIT to enter West Point under a Presidential appointment. After two years there, where he was second-string center on the football team, he was commissioned a second lieutenant on 1 November, 1918 and was then assigned to Fort Humphreys (now Fort Belvoir) Virginia, where he attended the Engineers School. With the exception of a trip to Europe in the summer of 1919—shortly after he had been made a first lieutenant—when he toured the World War I battlefields, he remained at Humphreys until June 1920, when he was assigned to Fort Benning, Georgia, where he was with an Engineer Demonstration Company until February 1921, when he returned to Humphreys for four months.

From there, General Groves went to Fort Lewis, Wash., where his work included surveys on Puget Sound. In September 1921, he was assigned to an Engineer Training Company at San Francisco. In November of 1922, he went to Hawaii with the 3rd Engineers and in 1925 was assigned to Galveston Engineer District at Galveston, Texas, as assistant to the District Engineer. From there he went to Fort DuPont in Delaware. From November 1927 to April 1928, he was on a tour in Vermont, during which time he narrowly escaped death in a TNT explosion which took the life of his first sergeant.

Nicaragua was his next step. In 1929 he was assigned there for survey work on the proposed Nicaraguan Inter-oceanic Canal. As commander there of "A" Company of the 1st Engineers, the Corps of Engineers' oldest, he first met Kenneth D. Nichols, now the District Engineer of the Manhattan District, although Colonel Nichols was not in his company. General Groves holds the Nicaraguan Medal of Merit for work done after the Nicaraguan earthquake in 1931.

In July of 1931, General Groves was assigned to the office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington. He served there until 1935, during which time he was in charge of the development and procurement of new equipment for the Engineers, such as power tools and anti-aircraft searchlights and allied equipment. In 1934, he was promoted to Captain.

From 1935 to 1936 he attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and then was assigned as assistant to the Division Chief of the Missouri Engineer Division, during which he assisted in the supervision of the building of Fort Peck Dam. From the Missouri Division, he went to the Army War College, from which he was graduated in 1939. He then went to the General Staff. Shortly afterward, he returned to Nicaragua for three months as a member of a commission to advise the Nicaraguan Government on navigation possibilities of the San Juan River.

After returning to the General Staff in July 1940, when he attained his majority, General Groves became special assistant to the Quartermaster General, aiding in the Army's vast construction program. In November of 1940, he was jumped in rank to a full colonel to

become head of what later was the Operations Branch, Construction Division, Quartermaster Corps. Later he became deputy chief of construction of the Corps of Engineers when the Army's construction program was consolidated under the Engineers in December of 1941.

As deputy chief under General Thomas M. Robins, General Groves aided in supervising all military construction in this country. General Groves was then assigned full-time duty with the Manhattan District and promoted to Brigadier General in September, 1942.

General Groves was married in Seattle, 10 Feb. 1922, to Miss Grace Wilson, daughter of Col. Richard H. Wilson, who served as commanding officer of the 14th Infantry when General Groves' father was the Regimental Chaplain and who was a captain in the 8th Infantry when his father was with that organization in Cuba.

General and Mrs. Groves, who live at 3508 36th street, in Washington, have two children, Lt. Richard H. Groves, a West Point graduate in the 1945 class and now attending the Engineers School at Fort Belvoir, and Gwen Groves, 16, a junior at the National Cathedral School for Girls in Washington.

Pres. Truman's Statement

Following is the statement issued 6 Aug., by President Truman:

"Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped one bomb on Hiroshima, an important Japanese Army base. That bomb had more power than 20,000 tons of T.N.T. It had more than two thousand times the blast power of the British Grand Slam which is the largest bomb ever yet used in the history of warfare.

"The Japanese began the war from the air at Pearl Harbor. They have been repaid many fold. And the end is not yet. With this bomb we have now added a new and revolutionary increase in destruction to supplement the growing power of our armed forces. In their present form these bombs are now in production and even more powerful forms are in development.

"It is an atomic bomb. It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe. The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East.

Theory Not New

"Before 1939, it was the accepted belief of scientists that it was theoretically possible to release atomic energy. But no one knew any practical method of doing it. By 1942, however, we knew that the Germans were working feverishly to find a way to add atomic energy to the other engines of war with which they hoped to enslave the world. But they failed. We may be grateful to Providence that the Germans got the V-1's and the V-2's late and in limited quantities and even more grateful that they did not get the atomic bomb at all.

"The battle of the laboratories held fearful risks for us as well as the battles of the air, land and sea, and we have now won the battle of the laboratories as we have won the other battles.

"Beginning in 1940, before Pearl Harbor, scientific knowledge useful in war was pooled between the United States and Great Britain, and many priceless helps to our victories have come from that arrangement. Under that general policy the research on the atomic bomb was begun. With American and British scientists working together we entered the race of discovery against the Germans.

"The United States had available the large number of scientists of distinction in the many needed areas of knowledge. It had the tremendous industrial and financial resources necessary for the project and they could be devoted to it without undue impairment of other vital war work. In the United States the laboratory work and the production plants, on which a substantial start had already been made, would be out of reach of enemy bombing, while at that time Britain was exposed to constant air attack and was still threatened with the possibility of invasion. For these reasons Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt agreed that it was wise to carry on the project here. We now have two great plants and many lesser works devoted to the production of atomic power. Employment during peak construction numbered 125,000 and over 65,000 individuals are even now engaged in operating the plants. Many have worked there for two and a half years. Few know what they have been producing. They see great quantities of material going in and they see nothing coming out of these plants, for the physical size of the explosive charge is exceedingly small. We have spent two billion dollars on the greatest scientific gamble in history—and won.

Complex Problem

"But the greatest marvel is not the size of the enterprise, its secrecy, nor its cost, but the achievement of scientific brains in putting together infinitely complex pieces of knowledge held by many men in different fields of science into a workable plan. And hardly less marvellous has been the capacity of industry to design, and of labor to operate, the machines and methods to do things never done before so that the brain child of many minds came forth in physical shape and performed as it was supposed to do. Both science

and industry worked under the direction of the United States Army, which achieved a unique success in managing so diverse a problem in the advancement of knowledge in an amazingly short time. It is doubtful if such another combination could be got together in the world. What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history. It was done under high pressure and without failure.

"We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall destroy their docks, their factories, and their communications. Let there be no mistake; we shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war.

"It was to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 26 was issued at Potsdam. Their leaders promptly rejected that ultimatum. If they do not now accept our terms they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this earth. Behind this air attack will follow sea and land forces in such numbers and power as they have not yet seen and with the fighting skill of which they are already well aware.

"The Secretary of War, who has kept in personal touch with all phases of the project, will immediately make public a statement giving further details.

"His statement will give facts concerning the sites at Oak Ridge near Knoxville, Tennessee, and at Richland near Pasco, Washington, and an installation near Santa Fe, New Mexico. Although the workers at the sites have been making materials to be used in producing the greatest destructive force in history they have not themselves been in danger beyond that of many other occupations, for the utmost care has been taken of their safety.

Vast Possibilities

"The fact that we can release atomic energy ushers in a new era in man's understanding of nature's forces. Atomic energy may in the future supplement the power that now comes from coal, oil, and falling water, but at present it cannot be produced on a basis to compete with them commercially. Before that comes there must be a long period of intensive research.

"It has never been the habit of the scientists of this country or the policy of this government to withhold from the world scientific knowledge. Normally, therefore, everything about the work with atomic energy would be made public.

"But under present circumstances it is not intended to divulge the technical processes of production or all the military applications, pending further examination of possible methods of protecting us and the rest of the world from the danger of sudden destruction.

"I shall recommend that the Congress of the United States consider promptly the establishment of an appropriate commission to control the production and use of atomic power within the United States. I shall give further consideration and make further recommendations to the Congress as to how atomic power can become a powerful and forceful influence towards the maintenance of world peace."

British Bomb Work

The following statement on the Atomic Bomb was issued 6 August by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee:

Everybody will have seen the important statements which have been made by President Truman and by Mr. Stimson, the United States Secretary for War, about the atomic bomb. The problems of the release of energy by atomic fission have been solved and an atomic bomb has been dropped on Japan by the United States Air Force.

President Truman and Mr. Stimson have described in their statements the nature and vast implications of this new discovery. Some account is now required of the part which this country has played in the remarkable scientific advances which have now come to fruition. Before the change of government, Mr. Churchill had prepared the statement which follows and I am now issuing it in the form in which he wrote it:

Mr. Churchill's Statement

"By the year 1939 it had become widely recognized among scientists of many nations that the release of energy by atomic fission was a possibility. The problems which remained to be solved before this possibility could be turned into practical achievement were, however, manifold and immense; and few scientists would at that time have ventured to predict that an atomic bomb could be ready for use by 1945. Nevertheless, the potentialities of the project were so great that His Majesty's Government thought it right that research should be carried on in spite of the many competing claims on our scientific manpower. At this stage the research was carried out mainly in our universities, principally, Oxford, Cambridge, London (Imperial College), Liverpool and Birmingham.

"At the time of the formation of the Coalition Government, responsibility for co-ordinating the work and pressing it forward lay in the Ministry of Aircraft Production, advised by a committee of leading scientists presided over by Sir George Thomson.

"At the same time, under the general arrangements then in force for the pooling of

scientific information, there was a full interchange of ideas between the scientists carrying out this work in the United Kingdom and those in the United States.

"Such progress was made that by the summer of 1941 Sir George Thomson's Committee was able to report that, in their view, there was a reasonable chance that an atomic bomb could be produced before the end of the war. At the end of August 1941 Lord Cherwell, whose duty it was to keep me informed on these and all other technical developments, reported the substantial progress which was being made. The general responsibility for the scientific research carried on under the various technical committees lay with the then Lord President of the Council, Sir John Anderson. In these circumstances (having in mind also the effect of ordinary high-explosive which we had recently experienced), I referred the matter on 30 August, 1941, to the Chiefs of Staff Committee in the following minute:

"General Ismay for Chiefs of Staff Committee.

"Although personally I am quite content with the existing explosives, I feel we must not stand in the path of improvement, and I therefore think that action should be taken in the sense proposed by Lord Cherwell, and that the Cabinet Minister responsible should be Sir John Anderson.

"I shall be glad to know what the Chiefs of the Staff Committee think."

"The Chiefs of Staff recommended immediate action with the maximum priority. It was then decided to set up within the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research a special division to direct the work and Imperial Chemical Industries Limited agreed to release Mr. W. A. Akers to take charge of this directorate, which we called, for purposes of secrecy, the Directorate of 'Tube Alloys.' After Sir John Anderson had ceased to be Lord President and became Chancellor of the Exchequer, I asked him to continue to supervise this work, for which he has special qualifications. To advise him, there was set up under his chairmanship a consultative council composed of the President of the Royal Society, the Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Cabinet, the Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and Lord Cherwell. The Minister of Aircraft Production at that time, Lord Brabazon, also served on this committee. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Akers there was also a technical committee on which sat the scientists who were directing the different sections of the work, and some others. This committee was originally composed of Sir James Chadwick, Professor Peierls, and Drs. Halban, Simon and Slade. Later it was joined by Sir Charles Darwin and Professors Cockcroft, Oliphant and Feather. Full use was also made of university and industrial laboratories.

U. S. Coordination in '41

On 11 October, 1941, President Roosevelt sent me a letter suggesting that any extended efforts on this important matter might usefully be co-ordinated or even jointly conducted. Accordingly all British and American efforts were joined and a number of British scientists concerned proceeded to the United States. Apart from these contacts, complete secrecy guarded all these activities and no single person was informed whose work was not indispensable to progress.

"By the summer of 1942 this expanded programme of research had confirmed with surer and broader foundations the promising forecasts which had been made a year earlier, and the time had come when a decision must be made whether or not to proceed with the construction of large-scale production plants. Meanwhile it had become apparent from the preliminary experiments that these plants would have to be something like the vast scale described in the American statements which have been published today.

"Great Britain at this period was fully extended in war production and we could not afford such grave interference with the current munitions programmes on which our warlike operations depended. Moreover, Great Britain was within easy range of German bombers, and the risk of raiders from the sea or air could not be ignored. The United States, however, where parallel or similar progress had been made, was free from these dangers. The decision was therefore taken to build the full-scale production plants in America.

"In the United States the erection of the immense plants was placed under the responsibility of Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, and the American Army Administration, whose wonderful work and marvelous secrecy cannot be sufficiently admired. The main practical effort and virtually the whole of its prodigious cost now fell upon the United States authorities, who were assisted by a number of British scientists. The relationship of the British and American contributions was regulated by discussion between me and President Roosevelt, and a combined policy committee was set up.

Canadian Contribution

"The Canadian Government, whose contribution was most valuable, provided both indispensable raw material for the project as a whole and also necessary facilities for the work of one section of the project which has been carried out in Canada by the three Governments in partnership.

(Please turn to Next Page)

British Bomb Work (Continued from Preceding Page)

"The smoothness with which the arrangements for cooperation which were made in 1945 have been carried into effect is a happy augury for our future relations and reflect great credit on all concerned—on the members of the Combined Policy Committee which we set up, on the enthusiasm with which our scientists and technicians gave of their best—particularly Sir James Chadwick, who gave up his work at Liverpool to serve as technical adviser to the United Kingdom members of the Policy Committee and spared no effort to ensure that we contributed all we could; and not least, on the generous spirit with which the whole United States organization welcomed our men and made it possible for them to make their contribution.

"By God's mercy British and American science outpaced all German efforts. These were on a considerable scale, but far behind. The possession of these powers by the Germans at any time might have altered the result of the war, and profound anxiety was felt by those who were informed. Every effort was made by our Intelligence Service and by the Air Force to locate in Germany anything resembling plants which were being created in the United States. In the winter of 1942-1943 most gallant attacks were made in Norway on two occasions by small parties of volunteers from the British Commandos and Norwegian forces, at very heavy loss of life, upon stores of what is called "Heavy Water," an element in one of the possible processes. The second of these two attacks was completely successful.

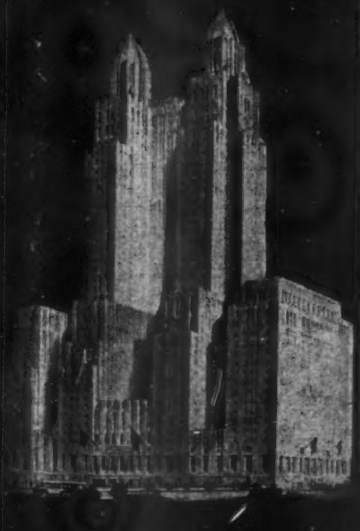
"The whole burden of execution including the setting-up of the plants and many technical processes connected therewith in the practical sphere, constitutes one of the greatest triumphs of American—or indeed human—genius of which there is record. Moreover, the decision to make these enormous expenditures upon a project which, however, hopefully established by American and British research, remained nevertheless a heartshaking task, stands to the everlasting honour of President Roosevelt and his advisers.

"It is now for Japan to realize in the glare of the first atomic bomb which has smitten her, what the consequences will be of an indefinite continuance of this terrible means of maintaining a rule of law in the world.

"This revelation of the secrets of nature, long mercifully withheld from man, should arouse the most solemn reflections in the mind and conscience of every human being capable of comprehension. We must indeed pray that these awful agencies will be made to conduce to peace among the nations, and that instead of wreaking measureless havoc upon the entire globe, they may become a perennial fountain of world prosperity."

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U. S. COAST GUARD

NINE Coast Guard enlisted men and officers this week took high honors for heroic service in line of duty. Announcement of the awards was a fitting climax to the celebration of the Coast Guard's 155th anniversary and added further honors to the already bright history of the service.

Meanwhile over a national radio hook-up this week the "Navy Hour" also paid high tribute to the Coast Guardsmen. Lt. Eugene Kelley, master of ceremonies for the hour this week stated that all the armed forces who had ever made landings either in the Pacific or the Atlantic were grateful for the fine work of the Coast Guard which enabled them to make beachheads successfully in all parts of the global front.

Coast Guardsmen receiving awards, as announced by headquarters this week were:

The Air Medal to John D. Roberts, Aviation Radioman, first class. The award was made by Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, U. S. Navy, Commander in Chief United States Atlantic Fleet, "for meritorious performance of duty as observer in a number of aerial flights under hazardous condition over the North Atlantic."

Three Illinois Coast Guardsmen recently have been authorized commendation ribbons by Admiral Ingram for diving overboard from their ship, the USS SHELLSTROM, to help rescue exhausted survivors of the abandoned steam tanker, Saint Mihel.

Two of them are Coxswain Robert F. Jefferies and Thomas D. Dolan, Boatswain's Mate, first class. The third is Irvin L. Grossweiler, Motor Machinist's Mate. Their accompanying citations reveal that when survivors were seen struggling in the water too exhausted to swim or to climb aboard the rescue ship, each of these men, without regard for his own safety, dove over the side and expertly brought the spent men alongside and assisted them on board even though the ship was rolling heavily.

For leaping into the sea to help rescue survivors of an abandoned tanker who were swimming through burning oil, John Francis Collins, Motor Machinist's Mate, first class, has been awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal. The citation which accompanies his award commends "the initiative and complete disregard of personal safety displayed on this occasion" when he was serving as a member of a repair party assigned to rescue survivors of a partially abandoned tanker, the S. S. Nashbulk.

For heroic action in rescuing two people who were drowning in the cold waters near the Coast Guard base in Ketchikan, Alaska, Coast Guardsman Harrell E. Hammette, Radioman, third class, has been awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal. Hammette's award is accompanied by a citation signed by Vice Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, U. S. Navy, Commander of the North Pacific Force, United States Pacific Fleet, which commends him for rescuing the two people "while well aware of the dangers involved and in spite of the hazards to his own life."

Ensign Kenton P. Schoppert, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal by Admiral Harold R. Stark, U. S. Navy, Commander U. S. Naval Forces in Europe, "for meritorious service as commanding officer of a U. S. Coast Guard cutter in rescuing survivors of the invasion off the Coast of France in June, 1944."

For heroic action beyond the call of duty, two Coast Guardsmen—Henry L. Buxton, Specialist, first class (F), and John N. Rediger, Seaman, first class, members of a Port Security detachment at Prince Edward, British Columbia, have been awarded Navy and Marine Corps Medals by Vice Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, U. S. Navy. The presentations were made by their commanding officer Lieut. William C. Greer, of the Coast Guard Explosive Loading Detachment, before a formal military muster at Prince Rupert, Sub-port of Embarkation, British Columbia.

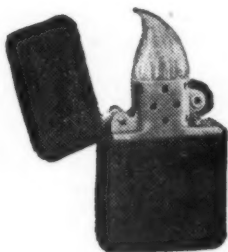
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This person has given his all to the cause of his country, possibly at the risk of his life. He deserves every respect. He may need a job or just a friendly smile—so recognize and honor the man with the button.



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The above announcement is being published in the interest of the discharged veterans, as a token of appreciation on the part of the ZIPPO people for the almost universal acceptance of ZIPPO Windproof Lighters by members of the armed forces. It is appearing in the newspapers of over 22 leading cities—and the list is still growing. Of interest, is the fact, that this announcement first appeared back in March 1945.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

► **FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** Military capitulation will be required of Japan. In connection therewith, the Emperor must issue a "cease fire" order to all his armed forces, ground, sea and air wherever they may be.

The Japanese Government was given the opportunity to surrender when the ultimatum for unconditional surrender was repeated by the United States, Great Britain and China at the Potsdam conference. That ultimatum was drafted with the full knowledge and approval of Marshal Stalin. The latter had brought to Potsdam the request of the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow that Russia mediate to bring about peace. Mediation necessarily involved the ascertainment of our terms. They proved to be identical with those which President Roosevelt announced from Cairo last year. Familiar with them, they received the instant approval of the Red Leader. He promptly forwarded them to Tokyo with the warning that they must be accepted, or Russia would be forced to act in accordance with her commitments. Still in the ascendancy in Tokyo, the War Lords compelled their rejection, apparently believing that through continued negotiation their severity could be modified. The warning flouted, the Russian Government felt that it could not be loyal to its western allies and remain neutral in the Pacific struggle. Therefore, carrying out the promise made at the first Big Three meeting at Teheran, it formally declared war.

Being a party to the formulation of the Potsdam terms, Russia is as grimly determined as the United States to compel their acceptance by Japan. It now can be said that the operations which will be conducted from now on will be in accordance with the plans the several staffs of the Big Three have been studying since Teheran, and which finally were approved at Potsdam. They will be so carried on that the several campaigns will have reaction upon each other. While Russia is attacking in Manchuria and Sakhalin, bombing from Siberian air bases and employing her naval forces from Vladivostok, Lord Mountbatten will be moving from Burma into Malaya and toward Singapore and in the Dutch East Indies; General Wedemeyer and the Chinese will be advancing against the Japanese in Southern China; General of the Army MacArthur will be carrying out the missions assigned to him; General Spaatz will be unloading the terrible Atomic bomb upon city after city in Japan, destroying life, stopping production and public services and spreading panic, and simultaneously his other bombers and those of General Kenny, will be dropping their missiles on selected targets, and Fleet Admiral Nimitz and his great Fleet will be prowling in Japanese waters, bombing and bombarding and using their might so that the will to war of the Far Eastern enemy will be broken.

Pulverized by such power, our High Command believes Japan will realize that she cannot continue on the war of certain destruction, and must sue for peace. If she fails to do so within the next few days, then the war will be prolonged and costly. We will not listen to any proposals sent through an intermediary. Military capitulation alone will we accept. That means that the surrender must be made by the duly authorized military and naval representatives of the Japanese Government, and by planes, ships and troops in their respective areas, to Admiral Nimitz or General MacArthur, and in Asia to the American, Russian, British and Chinese leaders. By requiring this procedure we will bring home to the Japanese Army and Navy that their doom is sealed. All the information we have gathered shows that the Emperor still has sufficient power to command the obedience of the troops and crews in Asia and the Pacific islands as in the homelands. Therefore he will be told peremptorily to issue an order for them to lay down their arms. Japanese soldiers and sailors will be repatriated as we have promised. Occupation of strategic points in the home islands will be made, and participating therein will be the forces of all the Allies. For the Chinese this will be particularly gratifying. The launching of the revolutionary atomic bomb and the entrance of Russia into the conflict, as well as the return of President Truman from the successful Potsdam conference and his broadcast to the American people, made a momentous week.

In his radio talk the President corrected the impression made by his speech at the Berlin flag-raising ceremony as to the need for United States bases. He gave clear assurance that we will maintain military bases necessary for complete protection of our interest, and furthermore we will acquire, through negotiation with other members of the United Nations, such bases not now in our possession as are deemed necessary for our protection by our military leaders.

It was after Theodore Roosevelt had brought about peace between Russia and Japan 40 years ago that he remarked that Russia would again play at bowls with Japan in Manchuria. That has come to pass but in circumstances the late President could not have imagined.

One subject of much concern to Russia at Potsdam was the disposition of the German fleet. Final conclusions were not reached during the conference but principles were agreed upon. Meanwhile, an allied mission is working out the distribution that will be fair to all the Allies.

Russia did not want the Italian fleet. It was not suited for Baltic waters. But she did obtain as substitutes some American and British ships. The German fleet is suited to her needs and there is no doubt she will get a good share of it. Final allotments, though, will not be made until technical studies of the ships are completed. German submarines and destroyers, for example, are still entering American ports where they are being examined. When the information is in hand the problem will be resolved and the division of the fleet made.

Recently Marshal Stalin announced that Russia proposed to have a powerful Navy. Prior to this announcement, Mr. Churchill, then Prime Minister, asserted that Britain would have no objection to the expansion of the Russian sea force. Consequently, this matter will not arouse friction between the Allies.

Meanwhile Russia's entry into the Pacific war means that the Japanese leaders now have a face saver. They can tell their people that the whole world is arrayed against them and that they have no alternative but to accept our terms of unconditional surrender. That they will consider this course seriously is evidenced by their previous alarm as indicated by Emperor Hirohito's appeal to Moscow for a negotiated peace.

We are now prepared to crush Japan with the atomic bomb. Also we now will have the Siberian bases we have so long desired from which to launch our airattacks on Japan.

In addition, Russia is in a position to deal with the Kwantung Army and other Japanese units in Manchuria, presumably even though Tokyo surrendered and they should continue to fight. They are self-sustaining and have always shown

independence of their home government but they would be doomed to defeat in a private war with Russia.

Meanwhile, T. V. Soong has returned to Moscow to complete China's negotiations with Russia over Manchuria and other Asiatic questions in the peace. It is expected that before he returns to Chungking he will sign a treaty.

This will be all to the good for Russia. But more than that, she will now have a place at the peace table on the Far East and use her voice on the many questions, including disposition of the islands in the Pacific.

Understandings were well worked out at Potsdam on Russian relations with the United States. Soviet entry into the war against Japan, of course, means that Russia will continue to receive the benefits of lend-lease well into the post war period, and that she will not only derive benefits from the international bank of the Bretton Woods set-up, but also from the Export Import bank and private institutions in this country.

It is obvious that there was complete understanding on all that has happened since the ultimatum to Japan and the sequence of events since has moved with remarkable timing and smoothness.

Behind it all there is encouragement for believing that Russia wants friendly and close relations with the Anglo-American powers. She was heavily damaged and suffered severe losses in the European war. Yet this did not deter her from declaring war on Japan, as she promised she would do two years ago.

There is hope in this for the effective operation of the world security organization, even more perhaps than the deterring effect of the atomic bomb on predatory powers. After all, revolutionary as the invention is, it does not stand alone in history in this category. The invention of gun powder blew Europe apart, killed feudalism, and opened the door to modern Europe but it did not stop war.

The Potsdam communique was exceptionally revealing, as such documents go, but it did not disclose all the agreements reached as evidenced by subsequent announcements.

Among these later developments was the agreement among the Allies on the main issues for trying Germany's war criminals. Another was the information conveyed to the government of Iran that both the British and the Russian troops would be withdrawn from Teheran in consequence of an arrangement approved by the Big Three.

There was also the subsequent announcement of the plan for dealing with Austria involving her separation from Germany and four-year control over her.

Nor is this the last of the Potsdam agreements that will reach the light of day in due course.

► **NAVAL AERONAUTICS.** Composite Squadron Ninety-Seven—Having contributed to Japan's defeat at Iwo Jima and Okinawa, Navy Composite Squadron Ninety-seven, has now returned to the United States for leave and reassignment.

During the Iwo and Okinawa campaigns, the Wildcat fighter and Avenger torpedo-bomber pilots of Ninety-seven flew close support missions. Targets were enemy blockhouses, pillboxes, gun emplacements, artillery and mortar positions, burial vaults used to conceal troops and harbor supplies, troop concentrations, fuel, supply and ammunition dumps, caves, trenches—anything which blocked the foot soldiers.

Despite incessant antiaircraft fire from the enemy's front lines, these escort carrier pilots came roaring in at low levels to pin-point their bombs, rockets and 50 caliber machine gun bullets. Often the targets were only 200 yards ahead of the Infantry.

Commanding officer of Ninety-seven is Lt. Comdr. Mark T. Whittier, USNR, who was also a member of a bombing squadron on the old carrier Lexington and won the Navy Cross for Carrier-plane actions at Lae and Salamaua in New Guinea.

Composite Squadron Nine—Based aboard escort carriers of the Bogue and Casablanca classes, the Wildcat fighters and Avenger torpedo-bombers of Composite Squadron Nine sank four U-boats in the Atlantic, and probably sank five and damaged five others in 33 attacks during 10,000 hours of combat flying.

Twice winner of the Presidential Unit Citation for anti-submarine successes in the Atlantic and more recently at Okinawa, Nine has now returned to the United States for leave and reassignment.

Nine's principal mission at Okinawa was close support. This involved low-level flying over the enemy's front lines, where antiaircraft fire was intense, to pin-point bombs, rockets and bullets on enemy obstacles.

Lt. Julian O. Kay, USNR, was commanding officer of Nine during its Pacific tour of duty. Nine sustained losses in both theaters of action. Seven pilots were lost in the Atlantic. Three pilots and two aircrewmembers did not return from the Okinawa campaign and are listed as "Killed" or "Missing in action."

Composite Squadron Ninety-Six—Led by a veteran of the Battles of Coral Sea and Midway, Lt. Comdr. William S. Woollen, USNR, Navy Composite Squadron Ninety-six has returned to the United States for rest and reassignment.

The Squadron is credited with having shot down six Japanese planes and helped destroy a seventh during 84 days of combat flying over islands of the Nansei Shoto group, northwest of Okinawa, in support of landing operations and assault troops.

Air Group Forty-Six—Self-dubbed "The Orphans" because the unit has changed parent carriers several times, Air Group Forty-six has returned to the United States after participating in a raid on the Japanese homeland in February, sweeping nests of the Kamikazes in Kyushu and supporting the Iwo Jima and Okinawa operations.

Led by Comdr. Carl W. Rooney, USNR, the "Orphans" shot down 26 airborne Japs, destroyed 96 Japanese planes on the ground, sank 34 and damaged 18 enemy vessels. The airborne planes destroyed included some Franks and Jacks, the Japs' most modern fighters.

On the ground in the Japanese home islands "The Orphans" destroyed many miscellaneous targets, including 14 hangars. The squadron also inflicted serious damage on the Nakajima Tama aircraft factory near Tokyo.

Composite Squadron Eighty-Three—The Navy fliers who drove Japanese submarines from the San Francisco-Honolulu sea lanes last fall and who later supported the land forces at Iwo Jima and Okinawa have come home for leave and reassignment after eight months of duty in the Pacific. They flew Wildcat fighters and Avenger torpedo-bombers from the decks of the Kaiser-built Casablanca Class escort carriers. Twenty-four hour operations, including hazardous night take offs and landings, were maintained in all kinds of weather.

Air Group Twelve—A participant in the first carrier strike on Tokyo, the Navy's veteran Air Group 12, which lists the Tachikawa aircraft plant as one of its victims, is back in the United States for leave and reassignment after a four month battle tour so rugged that 21 pilots, including two commanding officers, and seven aircrewmembers are listed as killed or missing in action. The late Commander Charles

L. Crommelin, USN, assembled the group.

Shortly before it left the Pacific Twelve received a letter from Vice Admiral John S. McCain, U.S.N., Commander Fast Carrier Task Force, in which Adm. McCain paid high tribute to the group and in which he said in part: "—the record shows despite what you were up against, you have done a magnificent job. You led the way at Okinawa, and you made it possible to secure the island by gaining and maintaining control of the air."

N. A. T. S.—By carrying 15,800 mortar shells to Okinawa during a crucial period of the campaign, the Naval Air Transport Service received special thanks from the late Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, U.S.A., who commanded the United States forces on Okinawa. General Buckner said: "Without the expeditious delivery of the ammunition, our mortars would have been silenced and our infantry deprived of much needed fire support."

At the same time the Navy Department announced that more than 25 per cent of the approximately 36,000 wounded evacuated by surface craft from Okinawa during the campaign were flown out by the Naval Air Transport Service. Air evacuation Squadron One, assisted by Air Transport Squadron Eleven, removed 9,424 casualties from Okinawa to the Marianas between 8 April and 20 June. The job required 446 round trips totaling 1,248,000 plane miles.

Patrol Bombing Squadron 101—Secretary of Navy James Forrestal this week paid tribute to Patrol Bombing Squadron 101 for their outstanding heroism and distinctive record in action in the central and southwest Pacific. Personnel, attached to the Squadron from 2 June to 31 December, 1944, the period cited, are authorized to wear the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon.

► ARMY GROUND FORCES. Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., since November, 1943, Commanding General of the XIII Corps which helped crush the Nazis in France and Germany, was present for conference purposes several days of the past week at the headquarters of Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of Army Ground Forces.

General Gillem, former Commanding General of the 3rd Armored Division, at Camp Polk, La.; the II Armored Corps and the Armored Force, Ft. Knox, Ky., was accompanied by five members of his staff. They were Col. George B. Peplow, G-3; Col. James R. Simpson, G-4; Col. James W. Walters, Ordnance; Lt. Col. Robert F. McDonald, Quartermaster; and Lt. Col. Harry E. Hasslinger, Deputy Chief of Staff.

In colorful ceremonies at the Army War College, during which five members of Army Ground Forces headquarters received Combat Infantryman Badges, M. Sgt. Harry W. Fairbanks, 55, reviewed the troops upon his retirement after 30 years' service.

Overseas veterans now serving with AGF headquarters, who received the Combat Infantryman Badge were Pfc. Francis N. Giorgetti, Bristol, Conn.; Pfc. Harmon H. Harris, Baltimore; Pvt. David J. Horowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sgt. Paul T. Hubert, Scranton, Pa.; and Pfc. Donald B. Jones, Niles, O.

Officers newly assigned to this headquarters for permanent duty are Col. Earl C. Berquist, Inf, Ground G-4 Section; Col. Walter B. Bess, Sig C, Ground Signal Section; Col. Cornelius deW. Lang, FA, Ground G-3 Section; Lt. Col. Paul V. Bissell, INF, Ground G-1 Section; Lt. Col. Raymond H. Bunshaw, MC, Ground Medical Section; Lt. Col. Walter E. Day, CAV, Ground Requirements Section; Lt. Col. Winston P. Harrison, FA, Aide-de-Camp; Lt. Col. John B. Rice, QMC, Ground Quartermaster Section; Lt. Col. Walter S. Schlottzauer, CAV, Ground G-4 Section; Lt. Col. Arthur H. Warner, CAV, Ground Requirements Section; Maj. Alden P. Colvocoresses, CE, Ground Engineer Section; and Capt. Francis T. Slate, INF, Ground G-3 Section.

Present for conference purposes this week were Col. Milo G. Cary, CAC, former Coast Artillery representative for Army Ground Forces on the Observer Board and Maj. Joseph P. D'Arrezzo, CAC, former special observer, both in the European Theater of Operations.

Cavalry School—Maj. Frank L. Johnson has assumed command of School Troops, succeeding Col. Walter F. Jennings.

1st Lt. Daniel Stevens, Staff and Faculty, has been assigned to the Department of Weapons.

Capt. Guy W. Firor, Jr., has been relieved from Staff and Faculty and assigned to School Troops.

Capt. Howard S. Bryington, Staff and Faculty, and Capt. Phil E. Gafford, School Troops, have been detailed to attend the Infantry Course, 25th General Staff Class, Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. CWO Harold W. Brewer has been assigned to School Troops.

Field Artillery School—Effective this week the 628th Rocket Field Artillery Battalion came into being here when the 628th Field Artillery Battalion was officially reorganized and redesignated. The battalion, now under the command of Lt. Col. James B. Anderson, was activated on orders of the Second Army at Camp Chaffee, Ark., on 20 April 1944. The parent organization was the 78th Infantry (Lightning) Division. Maj. James T. Avery, Jr., was the first Commanding Officer, being succeeded by Col. Anderson last September.

Pvt. Elroy S. Hockman, Battery A, Training Det. No. 1, won first prize of a \$50 war bond in the Food Conservation poster contest conducted by the Field Artillery School Troops, under the command of Brig. Gen. George H. Paine.

Tech. 4th Grade Thomas W. Coatsworth and Pvt. Russell Dobish, both of Headquarters Det., Field Artillery School Troops, won second and third prizes, respectively. Sergeant Coatsworth received a \$25 war bond and Private Dobish a \$10 war bond.

Brig. Gen. Einar B. Gjelsteen, former director of the Department of Gunnery and Assistant Commandant of the Field Artillery School, was a visitor at Fort Sill this week. Brig. Gen. W. B. Palmer, Commanding General of the VII Corps Artillery, Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., also was among the visiting officers. Other visitors included Maj. G. G. Reinhold, Maj. J. F. C. Mellor, Maj. D. A. T. Brett and Maj. I. Methven, all of the British Army, who inspected training methods and technique at the school.

Officers recently assigned to the Staff and Faculty include Col. Robert F. Hallock and Lt. Col. Russell D. Funk, Department of Combined Arms; Maj. Harold E. Fleetwood, Department of Materiel; Capt. Harmon G. Shively and 1st Lt. Bernard T. Calhoun, Department of Observation; Capt. John M. McCown, Jr., Department of Gunnery; Capt. John A. Leary, Adjutant General's Office and 1st Lt. George H. Caldwell, Department of Motors.

Armored Center—Lt. Gen. Chien-shih Tu, aide to China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and one of the Chinese military experts who accompanied the Chinese delegation to the San Francisco conference, inspected military installations at Fort Knox, Ky., recently as guest of Maj. Gen. C. L. Scott, Commanding General of the

Armored Center. In Chungking, General Tu is responsible for the administration of the mightiest military training college in China. He led Chinese troops in combat against the Japs from 1938 to 1943, when he was ordered to Chungking to establish the National Defense College.

Maj. Gen. Isaac D. White, former Commander of the 2nd Armored Division, paid a flying visit to Fort Knox recently enroute to his new post as Commandant of the Cavalry School. When he relinquished command of the 2nd Armored Division, General White was, at 44, one of the youngest divisional commanders in the Army. He had fought with the division in French Morocco, Sicily, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

Maj. William M. King, assistant Armored Officer of the Organization, Doctrine and Training Section, has left Fort Knox enroute to a new assignment with Headquarters, Second Army.

Capt. Louis J. Colombo, Armored Center Fiscal Officer, is now on temporary duty with the Fiscal Section, Headquarters, Army Ground Forces.

Armored Replacement Training Center—Capt. James F. Pattee, Jr., formerly Special Service and Public Relations Officer, has returned to Fort Knox after a year and a half's absence.

Armored School—Twenty-seven officers, most of them veterans of combat against the Germans or Japanese, have been assigned recently to the Armored School. They are: Lt. Col. Clifton Batchelder, Maj. Abraham J. Baum, Maj. Kenneth J. Krach, Capt. Alexander H. Silver, Capt. Raymond R. Latvamaki, and 1st Lt. Robert C. Wells, all of the Tactics Department; Capt. Joseph F. Roberts, B. F. Fischler, Eugene F. Thorpe, and 1st Lt. Frederic L. Macfarlane, all of the Gunnery Department; Capt. Frank J. Jankuskas, Wheeled Vehicle Department; 1st Lt. Frank Cunningham, Communication Department; Capt. Walter T. Wilson, Jr., and 1st Lt. Norman A. Denny, both of Commandant and Staff Section; 1st Lt. John F. Harmon, and 2nd Lt. Harold Stein, Training Group; 2nd Lt. Donald C. Stokes, Training Literature and Reproduction Department; Capt. Clifford E. Mize, Lloyd W. Troxler, A. W. Williamson, Arthur F. Lennig, and Thomas J. Cunningham, Jr., 1st Lts. Elton P. Been, Jacob R. Anderson, and John W. Anderson, 2nd Lt. William E. Lee, and WOJG William E. Emerich, all of School Troops.

► NAVY CONSTRUCTION BATTALIONS. The Navy's Seabees are now in the process of unearthing oil reserves in Alaska, which according to reliable sources may prove to be of immense value. It was revealed this week. In a region formerly accessible only to whaling ships and dog teams, Seabees have been able to bring into play some of the world's heaviest construction machinery.

Information on the prospective discovery and of the role played by the construction men of the Navy came to light when Capt. Bart W. Gillespie, (CNC), USNR, the expeditions leader, presented details of the exploration and its purpose, before a committee of the Senate investigating national oil reserves. The expedition, still in operation, involves approximately 200 men and represents in cost a minor fraction of the probable magnitude of the results, the Navy said.

► ARMY SERVICE FORCES. The long-familiar designation for the Army's service forces in Europe—"Headquarters, Communications Zone"—passed into history at noon 1 Aug. when Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee's command officially took over the designation of "Headquarters, Theater Service Forces."

General Lee continues as Commanding General of the new set-up and will have headquarters at both Frankfurt and Paris, the entire organization continuing as an integral part of Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, under the command of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Under the new organization, it is proposed that staff section chiefs will in general establish their main headquarters in Frankfurt. However, all sections will maintain representation in Paris. In time, as redeployment is accomplished and as operations can be closed out in liberated countries, it is intended to eliminate completely the Paris Headquarters.

Meanwhile, the Paris office will, in general, retain responsibilities in respect to redeployment and other operations in liberated countries and serve as the normal channel of communication to the Zone of Interior, ports of embarkation and the Army Service Forces. The Frankfurt office will be concerned chiefly with the administrative and supply support of all U. S. forces remaining in the Theater.

In addition, Theater Service Forces will be responsible for the coordination of the early liquidation of U. S. installations in the United Kingdom and the liberated countries. It will also have the responsibility of establishing and stocking U. S. installations for occupation in Germany and for the settlement of claims during the process of liquidation.

Operating directly under Theater Service Forces will be the Chiefs of Administrative and Supply Services, USFET—the Theater Chief Surgeon, Senior Chaplain, Engineer Chief, Transportation Corps Chief, Army Exchange Chief, Ordnance Chief, Information & Education Director, Fiscal Director, Judge Advocate, Special Service Officer, Claims Chief, Quartermaster Chief, Chief Signal Officer, Chemical Warfare Service Chief, Adjutant General and Provost Marshal; and the following "service commands": U. K. Base Section, Chanor Base Section, Delta Base Section, Oise Intermediate Section, Seine Section, Assembly Area Command and Bremen Port Command.

Theater Service Forces troops will continue to wear the Communications Zone shoulder patch.

ASF assignments this week include:

Lt. Col. Norton A. Barron, QMC, has been relieved from Requirements & Stock Control Division, ASF, and assigned to Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

Col. Daniel W. Spurlock has been relieved from Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., and assigned to the Intelligence Division, Hq., ASF, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Dorthen A. Coleman, WAC, has returned from overseas service and has been assigned to MDW, Washington, D. C.

Army Nurse Corps—A redeployment program for U. S. Army nurses in Europe, based on consideration of marital status, age, and physical condition, as well as point scores, has been worked out by the Office of the Chief Surgeon, Theater Service Forces.

Of the 17,948 nurses in the European Theater, 2,800 have volunteered to go directly to the Pacific, 2,500 to go indirectly through the United States, and 1,300 to serve in the Army of Occupation. This means that an average of one out of every 2½ nurses have volunteered for further service.

Lt. Col. Ida W. Danielson, Theater Chief Nurse, emphasized that the redeploy-

ment program is designed to shift, not to discharge, nurse personnel. "Nurse redeployment will not be completed until June of 1946, and nurse strength will only be decreased here in proportion to the gradual decrease of troop strength," Col. Danielson said.

Under the new program, preference for assignments to duty in the United States will be given to married nurses whose husbands have been returned from an overseas theater, and those with scores above 70 points. It is hoped to return such nurses to the United States. Priority will go to those with the highest scores.

Unmarried nurses with intermediate scores—between 55 and 70 points—will be placed in Army of Occupation hospitals, or redeployed to the Pacific through the United States.

Unmarried nurses with low scores—fewer than 55 points—will be redeployed directly to the Pacific, or be placed in Occupation hospitals.

Nurses with Class "D" physical profile—considered unfit for duty in active theater—will not be sent to the Pacific, but may be given Army of Occupation duty. No nurse over 35 years of age will be assigned to a field or evacuation hospital going directly to the Pacific unless she and her unit commander agree that she is physically qualified.

Physical therapists and dieticians will be redeployed on the basis of a lower critical score than nurses, since their service credits are counted only from 22 December 1942.

The nurse redeployment plan is already in operation, Com. Z said, with more than 1,000 nurses redeployed to the Pacific via the U. S. in June alone. Under the War Department policy of returning nurses whose husbands are back from overseas service, an average of two nurses daily has been going home.

An early check showed 1st Lt. Vilma E. Vogler the highest scoring nurse in the theater. A member of the 128th Evacuation Hospital, she has eight battle stars, a Bronze Star Medal, and overseas and domestic service totalling 130 points.

Ordnance Department—Large quantities of metals and other raw materials seized in Germany are being supplied to French manufacturers who are producing Ordnance parts and equipment for the United States Army. In this manner, French resources are being devoted to essential economic rehabilitation, while, at the same time, we are expediting the shipment of Ordnance materiel to the Pacific with the parts made by the French manufacturers.

Finding these stores made possible the cancellation of contracts for raw materials in other countries. The recent discovery in Germany of 50 tons of antimony, a metal used to harden lead in the manufacture of batteries and radiators, enabled Ordnance Service to cancel a large part of a contract with Spain for 85 tons of the metal.

In the area in and near Stolberg, Germany, American forces have already shipped to France more than 1,400 tons of lead, 800 tons of copper, 500 tons of brass, 430 tons of zinc, 250 tons of aluminum, eight tons of tin, and nearly four tons of magnesium.

Thus Ordnance Service furnished the materials which are turned over to French manufacturing concerns to replace the raw material they have used in making many critical items for use by the United States Armies. Included are 10,000 batteries, 24,700 valves for GMC engines, 145,200 spark plugs, and 18,650 carburetors. The labor for the manufacturing is furnished by the French concerns who are paid by the French Government under the Reciprocal Aid Program.

Signal Corps—The War Department on 3 Aug. released throughout the Nation the first news color picture ever transmitted by radio for publication. The photograph pictures President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee at the Potsdam Conference. Details for the making and transmission of color photographs by radio were perfected by the Signal Corps' Army Pictorial Service, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Edward L. Munson, Jr., and the Army Communications Service, directed by Maj. Gen. Frank E. Stoner, under supervision of Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

An Army Pictorial Service photographer used a one-shot camera which exposed three negatives simultaneously. From the negatives three black and white prints were made and each placed on a cylinder representing one of the three basic colors, red, blue and yellow. Flown from Berlin to Paris, the prints were transmitted by radiotelephoto direct to Washington.

An adjusted training program has been initiated at the Central Signal Corps School at Camp Crowder, Mo., for veterans of the European Theater who are scheduled to serve in the Pacific. The program is designated to demonstrate the type of warfare being waged against Japan and to familiarize the veterans with certain new techniques and equipment which have proved effective. High speed radio operation, utilizing a somewhat different procedure than that employed in the European fighting, will be one of the courses.

The Signal Corps Ground Signal Agency at Bradley Beach, N. J., has been renamed the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, while the Fort Monmouth Signal Laboratory has been designated as the Squier Signal Laboratory, in honor of the late Maj. Gen. George O. Squier who was Chief Signal Officer during World War I.

Recent assignments in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer include the following: Maj. Nolan E. Heidlebaugh as Chief, Service Branch; Capt. Eugene Bassett as Chief, Procurement Control Branch; Capt. Lester L. Kale and Edward R. Stephenson to Procurement and Distribution Service; Capt. John H. Kulp to Communications Engineering Branch and Capt. Thomas N. Vultee to Progress and Statistics Branch.

Assignment of Lt. Col. Gordon B. Cauble as orientation and physical conditioning officer of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center at Fort Monmouth, N. J., has been announced by Brig. Gen. Stephen H. Sherrill, Commanding General. Colonel Cauble was awarded the Bronze Star Medal recently.

Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore Md., has been selected as the initial station where the revision of the Standard Operating Procedure for Signal Corps depots will be first effected. A field group consisting of Maj. C. B. Clotworthy, Capt. I. J. Pernicone and Capt. T. N. Cram have reported to Holabird for this purpose.

Chemical Warfare Service—A Meritorious Service Unit Plaque has been awarded to the 771st Chemical Depot Company (Aviation), India-Burma Air Service Command, "for superior performance of duty in the execution of exceptionally difficult tasks and for achievement and maintenance of a high standard of discipline during the period 6 June 1944 to 1 March 1945."

Reports from the 82nd Chemical Mortar Battalion reveal that it played an active part in the Luzon operation, as attested by nearly 1,100 missions during which it fired nearly 140,000 mortar shells. It inflicted more than 3,000 enemy casualties, destroyed 71 machine guns, 42 mortars, 34 ammunition dumps, 21 pieces of artillery,

4 tanks and 26 other items.

Since arriving in the Pacific, the 88th Chemical Mortar Battalion had, up to 4 July, seen its members awarded 6 Silver Stars, 63 Bronze Star Medals, 4 Soldiers Medals, and 87 Purple Hearts.

Corps of Chaplains—Religion is being reborn in the American Zone of Germany, according to Maj. Earl L. Crum, Chief of Religious Affairs of G-5 Division, USFET. Many Germans, dazed and disconsolate, have turned to spiritual matters as an escape from unpleasant physical reality. Some, on the other hand, are finding in the relief from Nazi repression, their first opportunities for religious freedom in many years, according to Major Crum, in civilian life professor and head of the Department of Greek at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

Transportation Corps—Twenty thousand returnees left Camp Kilmer, N. J., 3 and 4 Aug. with first class train accommodations in the largest single troop rail movement of the war. Thirty-one trains, including 331 Pullmans, 100 coaches and 41 kitchen cars, were required for the nation-wide move which began at 8 P. M., Friday. The troops, who arrived at the New York Port of Embarkation on the Queen Mary and the Hermitage, were on their way to 22 reception stations nearest their homes. According to the Transportation Corps which, together with the Pullman Company and the Association of American Railroads arranged for the soldiers' transportation, no soldier traveling in excess of 12 hours was without a Pullman berth.

Quartermaster Corps—Col. Lewis P. Jordan, USA, a veteran of 28 months' service in the CBI/Theater of Operations, has been designated Deputy to the Commanding General for Operations at the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot, according to an announcement made by Brig. Gen. Guy I. Rowe, Commanding the Jeffersonville installation. Colonel Jordan succeeds Col. Howell Harrell, who has been named Quartermaster Supply Officer at the Army Service Forces Depot at San Antonio, Tex., and has departed for that station.

Lt. Col. J. W. Fraser has been designated Director of the Procurement Division, Chicago Quartermaster Depot, to succeed Col. Robert F. Carter, it was announced by Brig. Gen. J. E. Barzynski, Commanding General. He will be in charge of directing purchase of the major part of food supplies for the Armed Forces, much of the Army's clothing, gloves, helmet liners, numerous equipage items and miscellaneous supplies.

Col. L. O. Grice, Quartermaster Supply Officer at the Utah Army Service Forces Depot, Ogden, Utah, for the past three years has been transferred to duty as commanding officer of the Savannah, Ga., Army Service Forces Depot.

The Mira Loma Quartermaster Depot is turning in one of the most efficient records of any depot in the United States in the number of cars loaded and unloaded. Brig. Gen. W. R. White, Commanding General of that installation announced. This information, he stated, was based upon a recent compilation of daily car situation reports teletyped by various supply installations to the Chief of Transportation at Washington.

► **NAVY SHIPS. USS Hornet**—After fourteen months of action during which she cut a twisting, 150,000 mile swath of destruction through the Pacific, leaving about 1,270,000 tons of enemy shipping sunk or damaged and 1,410 ruined enemy planes in her wake, the mighty Hornet, big Essex class carrier, is home again.

The Hornet—eighth of her name in the history of the Navy, and named particularly for the ship from which General James H. Doolittle launched the initial Tokyo bombing raid,—came home for an overhaul, to repair typhoon damage and to give her 2,500 weary crew members a rest.

It was chiefly typhoon damage and not enemy attack that brought the Hornet home. Catching the vessel 150 miles east of Okinawa at 2 A. M., the gale lashed the 27,000 ton ship about like a chip. Suddenly her bow rose atop a tremendous wave and crashed downward with such force that the forward corners of the flight deck folded down along her sides. After that the engines were stopped and the ship drifted before the wind like a sailboat.

During the trip home the Hornet was under the command of Capt. Austin K. Doyle, USN.

USS Iowa—The USS Iowa, first of four 45,000 ton battleships of her class to be commissioned, has travelled close to 150,000 miles, chasing the Japanese from the Marshall Islands to the vicinity of Tokyo since January, 1944, only once suffering moderate damage from enemy fire.

The Iowa is already done much toward repaying her initial cost of \$110,000,000, according to Vice Admiral E. L. Cochrane, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Ships. The vessel has earned her title of First Lady of the Third Fleet through the record she has established since joining the fleet early in 1944. Incorporating the highest skill and most forward advances of Naval architecture and Naval engineering, the Iowa has had a major part in the advances of our forces from the Marshall Islands to the vicinity of Tokyo.

USS Harry F. Bauer—The new destroyer-minelayer Harry F. Bauer had her seasoning in battle at Okinawa and in her first single-ship engagement with an attacking Japanese force, she shot down three out of four enemy planes and drove the fourth away seriously damaged.

The Bauer previously had shot down four other Jap planes in single attacks upon larger formations of which the minelayer was a unit. This experience and the daily gunnery drills which had been routine through the seven months of the Bauer's commissioned career, had prepared the crew for concerted attack.

USS Guitarro—The United States Submarine USS Guitarro, in ten months from the day she sailed from the builder's yard in ice-locked Lake Michigan, sank two Japanese cruisers, three destroyers, eight transports and cargo ships, and two tankers.

Comdr. H. D. Haskins, USN, took the ship out from the yard of the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company, Manitowoc, Wisc., where she was completed in January, 1944. On 2 December 1944 Commander Haskins was relieved in command by Comdr. Thomas B. Dabney, USN.

USS Ross—The USS Ross, a destroyer is again on the prowl for enemy action after surviving two mine explosions, 286 air raids, a Japanese air strafing, a typhoon and a Kamikaze crash in little more than a month.

So badly battered was the rugged little ship that 806,000 man hours of repair work were required at the Mare Island Navy Yard to put her back in fighting shape. Yet all this damage never silenced her guns.

The vessel's commanding officer, Comdr. Benjamin Coe, USN after a bombardment and the loss of several men ordered salvage operations started. Present skipper of the Ross is Lt. Comdr. C. H. Raney, USNR.

USS Neches—Men of the new Neches, commissioned 16 Sept. 1942, believe they have avenged the loss of the vessels predecessor with their recent 1,000th refueling. An oiler, the Neches pumped aviation gasoline and diesel fuel into the fast car-

rier USS Independence, while post-typhoon seas were still running high. It was another workmanlike job of revealing the skilled seamanship practiced continually by these "floating volcanoes." The Independence was the 1000th ship refueled by the Neches in a frontline career marked by two citations for her present Commanding Officer Capt. Hedley G. Hansen, USNR.

USS La Vallette—The 2,100 ton destroyer USS La Vallette, twice damaged in her nearly three years of duty in the Atlantic and Pacific war zones, accounted for at least 11 Japanese planes and several enemy-troop laden barges in operations extending from the West African Coast to Bataan in the Philippines.

The vessel is now in the Hunter's point Naval Drydocks, San Francisco, for repairs of damage resulting when she struck a mine 14 Feb. 1945, in Mariveles Bay, Luzon, while covering minesweeper operations as a part of a bombardment group assigned to pound Corregidor and Bataan.

Successive Commanding Officers of the La Vallette have been; Capt. (then Lt. Comdr.) Harry H. Henderson, USN, Comdr (then Lt. Comdr.) Robert Lee Taylor, USN, Comdr. Welis Thompson, USN and present commander, Lt. Comdr. E. I. Gibson, USN.

USS Birmingham—The light cruiser Birmingham has held her own with the more famous fighting ships of the United States Navy from the invasion of Sicily, to the bombardment and seizure of the island of Okinawa.

Since she was commissioned, 29 Jan. 1943, the Birmingham has aided in the support of many amphibious operations and has helped account for numerous enemy aircraft and thousands of tons of shipping.

At least forty per cent of her first crew, which was under the command of Capt. John Wilkes, now Rear Admiral Wilkes, were veterans of other ships in the African Invasion and the remainder were heading for their first action when the Birmingham moved in on Sicily in July, 1943.

After a minor overhaul at Norfolk Navy Yard, the Birmingham was ordered into the Pacific under the command of Capt. Thomas B. Inglis, USN. Captain Inglis was later succeeded in command by Capt. Harry D. Power, USN.

USS Santee—When it comes to sheer ability to dish it out, the USS Santee (CVE-29), rugged "Queen of the CVE's," commanded by Capt. J. V. Peterson, USN, can stack her record up with the best of them, the Navy Department reports.

At Okinawa, the Santee was at her accustomed battle station in a formation commanded by Rear Adm. W. D. Sample, USN, the Santee's first skipper as a fighting ship. In that critical operation, the largest to date in the Pacific and the most costly to the United States Navy, the Santee, along with her sister ship the USS Suwanee (CVE-27), was in action 83 days straight without at any time withdrawing from the combat area. During this period she was fueled at sea and provisioned and re-armed under the impending shadow of the Kamikaze Corps.

ARMY AIR FORCES. Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel, speaking over the Mutual Broadcasting System 1 Aug., said that 80 per cent of the combat veterans of the AAF from Europe and the Mediterranean will be assigned to duty in the United States. The remaining 20 per cent, he said, go to the Pacific to form an experienced nucleus. The AAF, he said, will need 2,130,000 men for the war against Japan. He pointed out that a larger proportion of Air Force personnel will be needed in the Pacific for ground crews and non-combat duty. In Europe, he said, 47 per cent were needed to accomplish ground duties while 60 per cent are needed in the Pacific.

In line with its long range economy program planned to pace the war progress, Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Knerr's Air Technical Service Command, with headquarters at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, announced the deactivation of the Midwestern District, ATSC, 1 Aug. The district, one of the six originally established in the command to decentralize ATSC functions of procurement and inspection, had headquarters at Wichita, Kans., and was comprised of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. These thirteen states of the Midwestern District will be consolidated during August; seven going under the administrative supervision of the Central District and six under the Western District. The change will be completed by 1 Sept. Brig. Gen. Ray G. Harris, commanding general of the Midwestern District, has been appointed commanding general of the reorganized and enlarged Western District, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Calif.

Details of the gunnery system used in the A-26 Invader have been disclosed by General Electric Co. with the permission of the War Department. Containing a two-ended periscope gun sight, the A-26 fire system permits a gunner to scan the skies in almost any direction and bring firepower to bear against him accurately and almost instantaneously. The periscope gun sight passes through the fuselage of the plane, with sight heads emerging from both top and bottom. Remote control links the sight with two two-gunned turrets, so that each time the gunner moves his sight to follow an attacking plane the two turrets move. A flip-over mirror within the instrument transfers the gunner's line of sight from one end of the periscope to the other and does so with such rapidity that he never loses track of the target.

J. A. Krug, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, announced 4 Aug. that in spite of a much reduced schedule, aircraft production for July missed the mark by 243 planes, with 4,784 aircraft accepted as against a schedule calling for 5,027 planes. Broken down into primary classes, production in July was as follows: Bombers, 2.9 per cent behind schedule; fighters and Naval reconnaissance, 9.1 per cent behind schedule; transports, .6 per cent behind schedule; trainers, on schedule;

communications and special purpose, 6.7 per cent ahead of schedule.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has announced a new supersonic wind tunnel for jet propulsion research. Fundamental research on aircraft propulsion plants operating at equivalent sea level velocities up to and beyond 2,000 miles per hour is now being conducted in a supersonic wind tunnel recently completed at the NACA aircraft propulsion research laboratory in Cleveland, Ohio. The new wind tunnel is a unique research facility for investigating at supersonic velocity the operating characteristics of models of turbo jet, ram jet and similar engines expected to propel aircraft and guided missiles through space at speeds hitherto unrealized expected by projectiles shot from guns.

Air Technical Service Command—A Junkers 290, one of the largest land planes ever turned out by Germany, with an AAF pilot, Col. H. E. Watson, at the controls, recently arrived at Patterson Field, Ohio, from Orle Field, near Paris, France. First German plane of its kind to land in this country, the JU-290 was captured outside Munich just three days before V-E Day. It was flown to this country for evaluation and tests by Air Technical Service Command engineers at Freeman Field, Seymour, Ind. Comparable in size to our B-29, the JU-290 is a four-engine, low-wing transport capable of being converted into a bomber.

Ninth Air Force—Award of Presidential Unit Citations to the 387th and 416th Bombardment Groups for outstanding performance of duty in action was announced 26 July by Brig. Gen. Richard C. Sanders, commanding the Air Division of the Ninth Air Force. The 387th, veteran B-26 group with two years service in the European Theater, was cited for its operations in the Battle of the Bulge, 23 Dec., 1944. Now in the assembly area at Rheims, the 416th received battle honors for destroying four important objectives and harassing the withdrawal of German troops from the Falaise gap for three days starting 6 Aug., 1944. These are the seventh and eighth units of the Ninth Air Force to receive Presidential Citations.

Battle streamers were presented to two Ninth Air Force fighter groups and personal awards made to 113 officers and men of the Nineteenth Tactical Air Command by Maj. Gen. Otto P. Weyland in a ceremony 21 July at Camp Detroit, Assembly Area Command, France. General Weyland, whose fighters of the Nineteenth TAC protected the exposed flank of General George S. Patton's Third Army during the spectacular sweep across France last August, bestowed the battle streamers on the 48th and 367th Fighter Groups which have been cited as "Distinguished Units."

Troop Carrier Command—Recent arrivals at Hunter Field, Savannah, Ga., from the European Theater, the 434th and 435th group air echelons are among the first AAF Troop Carrier Command units to return to the United States, Big. Gen. William D. Old, commanding general of the I Troop Carrier Command, has announced.

Eighth Air Force—Ten operational groups of the Eighth Air Force, seven heavy bombardment groups and three P-51 groups, have been ordered to the United States for duty. The bombardment groups, all equipped with B-17s, are the 92nd, 94th, 96th, 100th, 305th, 306th and 384th. The fighter groups are the 55th, 355th and 357th. Approximately 55 per cent of the V-E Day total of Eighth Air Force personnel has been redeployed to the United States, leaving slightly more than 75,000 Eighth Air Force men and women still in the European Theater.

Tokyo Rose Cited

Tokyo Rose, Radio Tokyo's flaxen voiced air commentator whose propaganda has been beamed and listened to with amusement by American forces in the Pacific, has been cited by the Navy Department for meritorious service contributing greatly to the morale of the United States armed forces, it was announced this week.

The Department through Capt. T. J. O'Brien, USN, Director of Welfare, in making the citation gave her permission to broadcast soon to the United States Army of Occupation in Japan and to the ships of the United States Fleet at anchor in Yokohama Bay. It will be her privilege to broadcast the history making scene of Admiral Halsey riding the Japanese Em-

poror's white horse through the streets of Tokyo.

Vessels Under Repair

Eleven vessels of the U. S. Navy, ranging from the carriers USS Hornet and USS Boxer and submarine USS Guitarro to the destroyer escorts USS Duffy and USS Wintle, are now at the U. S. Naval Drydocks, Hunter's Point, Calif.

The vessels are at Hunter's Point for repair work in some instances, and routine overhaul in others.

The 11 vessels are: USS Hornet, USS Boxer, USS Guitarro, USS Lavallette, USS Wickes, USS Newcomb, USS Morris, USS Ingraham, USS Leutze, USS Duffy, and USS Wintle.

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Development of Bomb

Following is the statement of the Secretary of War, issued 6 Aug.:

"The recent use of the atomic bomb over Japan, which was today made known by the President, is the culmination of years of herculean effort on the part of science and industry working in cooperation with the military authorities. This development which was carried forward by the many thousand participants with the utmost energy and the very highest sense of national duty, with the great-

est secrecy and the most imperative of time schedules, probably represents the greatest achievement of combined efforts of science, industry, labor, and the military in all history.

"The military weapon which has been forged from the products of this vast undertaking has an explosive force such as to stagger the imagination. Improvements will be forthcoming shortly which will increase by several fold the present effectiveness. But more important for the long-range implications of this new weapon, is the possibility that another scale of magnitude will be evolved after considerable research and development. The scientists are confident that over a period of many years atomic bombs may

well be developed which will be very much more powerful than the atomic bombs now at hand. It is abundantly clear that the possession of this weapon by the United States even in its present form should prove a tremendous aid in the shortening of the war against Japan.

Details Secret

"The requirements of security do not permit of any revelation at this time of the exact methods by which the bombs are produced or of the nature of their action. However, in accord with its policy of keeping the people of the nation as completely informed as is consistent with national security, the War Department wishes to make known at this time, at least in broad dimension, the story behind this tremendous weapon which has been developed so effectively to hasten the end of the war. Other statements will be released which will give further details concerning the scientific and production aspects of the project and will give proper recognition to the scientists, technicians, and the men of industry and labor who have made this weapon possible.

Radio-Activity

"The chain of scientific discoveries which has led to the atomic bomb began at the turn of the century when radio-activity was discovered. Until 1939 work in this field was world-wide, being carried on particularly in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy and Denmark.

"Before the lights went out over Europe and the advent of war imposed security restrictions, the fundamental scientific knowledge concerning atomic energy from which has been developed the atomic bomb now in use by the United States was widely known in many countries, both Allied and Axis. The war, however, ended the exchange of scientific information on this subject and, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Canada, the status of work in this field in other countries is not fully known, but we are convinced that Japan will not be in a position to use an atomic bomb in this war. While it is known that Germany was working feverishly in an attempt to develop such a weapon, her complete defeat and occupation has now removed that source of danger. Thus it was evident when the war began that the development of atomic energy for war purposes would occur in the near future and it was a question of which nations would control the discovery.

"A large number of American scientists were pressing forward the boundaries of scientific knowledge in this fertile new field at the time when American science was mobilized for war. Work on atomic fission was also in progress in the United Kingdom when the war began in Europe. A close connection was maintained between the British investigations and the work here, with a pooling of information on this as on other matters of scientific research of importance for military purposes. It was later agreed between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that the project would be most quickly and effectively brought to fruition if all effort were concentrated in the United States, thus ensuring intimate collaboration and also avoiding duplication. As a consequence of this decision, a number of British scientists who had been working on this problem were transferred here in late 1943, and they have from that time participated in the development of the project in the United States.

Committee Appointed

"Late in 1939 the possibility of using atomic energy for military purposes was brought to the attention of President Roosevelt. He appointed a committee to survey the problem. Research which has been conducted on a small scale with Navy funds was put on a full scale basis as a result of the recommendations of various scientific committees. At the end of 1941 the decision was made to go all-out on research work, and the project was put under the direction of a group of eminent American scientists in the Office of Scientific Research and Development, with all projects in operation being placed under contract with the OSRD. Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director of OSRD, reported directly to the President on major developments. Meanwhile, President Roosevelt appointed a General Policy Group, which consisted of former Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, General George C. Marshall, Dr. James B. Conant, and Dr. Bush. In June 1942 this group recommended a great expansion of the work and the transfer of the major part of the program to the War Department. These recommendations were approved by President Roosevelt and put into effect. Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves was appointed by the Secretary of War to take complete executive charge of the program and was made directly responsible to him and the Chief of Staff. In order to secure continuing consideration to the military aspects of the program, the President's General Policy Group appointed a Military Policy Committee consisting of Dr. Bush as Chairman with Dr. Conant as his alternate, Lt. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, and Rear Admiral William R. Purnell. This Committee was charged with the responsibility of considering and planning military policy relating to the program including the development and manufacture of material, the production of atomic fission bombs, and their use as a weapon.

Plants Constructed

"Although there were still numerous un-

solved problems concerning the several theoretically possible methods of producing explosive material, nevertheless, in view of the tremendous pressure of time it was decided in December 1942 to proceed with the construction of large scale plants. Two of these are located at the Clinton Engineer Works in Tennessee and a third is located at the Hanford Engineer Works in the State of Washington. The decision to embark on large scale production at such an early stage was, of course, a gamble, but as is so necessary in war a calculated risk was taken and the risk paid off.

"The Clinton Engineer Works is located on a Government reservation of some 50,000 acres eighteen miles west of Knoxville, Tennessee. The large size and isolated location of this site was made necessary by the need for security and for safety against possible, but then unknown, hazards. A Government-owned and operated city, named Oak Ridge, were established within the reservation to accommodate the people working on the project. They live under normal conditions in modest houses, dormitories, hutments, and trailers, and have for their use all the religious, recreational, educational, medical, and other facilities of a modern small city. The total population of Oak Ridge is approximately 78,000 and consists of construction workers and plant operators and their immediate families; others live in immediately surrounding communities.

"The Hanford Engineer Works is located on a Government reservation of 430,000 acres in an isolated area fifteen miles northwest of Pasco, Washington. Here is situated a Government-owned and operated town called Richland with a population of approximately 17,000 consisting of plant operators and their immediate families. As in the case of the site in Tennessee, consideration of security and safety necessitated placing this site in an isolated area. Living conditions in Richland are similar to those in Oak Ridge.

Special Laboratory

"A special laboratory dealing with the many technical problems involved in putting the component together into an effective bomb is located in an isolated area in the vicinity of Santa Fe, New Mexico. This laboratory has been planned, organized, and directed by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. The development of the bomb itself has been largely due to his genius and the inspiration and leadership he has given to his associates.

"Certain other manufacturing plants much smaller in scale are located in the United States and Canada for essential production of needed materials. Laboratories at the Universities of Columbia, Chicago, and California, Iowa State College, and at other schools as well as certain industrial laboratories have contributed materially in carrying on research and in developing special equipment, materials, and processes for the project. A laboratory has been established in Canada and a pilot plant for the manufacture of material is being built. This work is being carried on by the Canadian Government with assistance from, and appropriate liaison with, the United States and the United Kingdom.

"While space does not permit of a complete listing of the industrial concerns which have contributed so signally to the success of the project, mention should be made of a few. The du Pont de Nemours Company designed and constructed the Hanford installations in Washington, and operate them. A special subsidiary of the M. W. Kellogg Company of New York designed one of the plants at Clinton; which was constructed by the J. A. Jones Company and is operated by the Union Carbide and Carbon Company. The second plant at Clinton was designed and (Please turn to Next Page)

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

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Development of Bomb (Continued from Preceding Page)

constructed by the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation of Boston and is operated by the Tennessee Eastman Company. Equipment was supplied by almost all of the important firms in the United States, including Allis-Chalmers, Chrysler, General Electric, and Westinghouse. These are only a few of the literally thousands of firms, both large and small, which have contributed to the success of the program. It is hoped that one day it will be possible to reveal in greater detail the contributions made by industry to the successful development of this weapon.

Work of Scientists

"Behind these concrete achievements lie the tremendous contributions of American science. No praise is too great for the unstinting efforts, brilliant achievements, and complete devotion to the national interest of the scientists of this country. Nowhere else in the world has science performed so successfully in time of war. All the men of science who have cooperated effectively with industry and the military authorities in bringing the project to fruition merit the very highest expression of gratitude from the people of the nation.

"In the War Department the main responsibility for the successful prosecution of the program rests with Major General Leslie R. Groves. His record of performance in securing the effective development of this weapon for our armed forces in so short a period of time has been truly outstanding and merits the very highest commendation.

Extraordinary Secrecy

"From the outset extraordinary secrecy and security measures have surrounded the project. This was personally ordered by President Roosevelt and his orders have been strictly complied with. The work has been completely compartmentalized so that while many thousands of people have been associated with the program in one way or another no one has been given more information concerning it than was absolutely necessary to his particular job. As a result only a few highly placed persons in Government and science, know the entire story. It was inevitable, of course, that public curiosity would be aroused concerning so large a project and that citizens would make inquiries of members of Congress. In such instances the members of Congress have been most cooperative and have accepted in good faith the statement of the War Department that military security precluded any disclosure of detailed information.

"In the appropriation of funds, the Congress has accepted the assurances of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff that the appropriations made were absolutely essential to national security. The War Department is confident that the Congress will agree that its faith was not a mistake. Because it has not been possible for Congress to keep a close check on the expenditure of the funds appropriated for the project which to June 30, 1945, amounted to \$1,950,000,000, key scientific phases of the work have been reviewed from time to time by eminently qualified scientists and industrial leaders in order to be certain that the expenditures were warranted by the potentialities of the program.

"The press and radio of the nation, as in so many other instances, have complied wholeheartedly with the requests of the Office of Censorship that publicity on any phase of their subject be suppressed.

Combined Policy Committee

"In order to bring the project to fruition as quickly as possible, it was decided in August 1943 to establish a Combined Policy Committee with the following membership: Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Dr. Vannevar Bush, and Dr. James B. Conant, for the United States; Field Marshal Sir John Dill and

Colonel J. J. Llewellyn, for the United Kingdom; and Mr. C. D. Howe, for Canada. The Committee is responsible for the broad direction of the project as between the countries. Interchange of information has been provided for within certain limits. In the field of scientific research and development full interchange is maintained between those working in the same sections of the field; in matters of design, construction and operation of large scale plants information is exchanged only when such exchange will hasten the completion of weapons for use in the present war. All these arrangements are subject to the approval of the Combined Policy Committee. The United States members have had as their scientific adviser Dr. Richard C. Tolman; the British members, Sir James Chadwick; and the Canadian member, Dean C. J. Mackenzie.

It was early recognized that in order to make certain that this tremendous weapon would not fall into the hands of the enemy prompt action should be taken to control patents in the field and to secure control over the ore which is indispensable to the process. Substantial patent control has been accomplished in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. In each country all personnel engaged in the work, both scientific and industrial, are required to assign their entire rights to any inventions in this field to their respective governments. Arrangements have been made for appropriate patent exchange in instances where inventions are made by nationals of one country working in the territory of another. Such patent rights, interests, and titles are exchanged, however, are held in a fiduciary sense subject to settlement at a later date on mutually satisfactory terms. All patent actions taken are surrounded by all safeguards necessary for the security of the project. At the present stage of development of the science of atomic fission, uranium is the ore essential to the production of the weapon. Steps have been taken, and continue to be taken, to assure us of adequate supplies of this mineral.

Aid Civilization

"Atomic fission holds great promise for sweeping developments by which our civilization may be enriched when peace comes, but the overriding necessities of war have precluded the full exploration of peacetime applications of this new knowledge. With the evidence presently at hand, however, it appears inevitable that many useful contributions to the well-being of mankind will ultimately flow from these discoveries when the world situation makes it possible for science and industry to concentrate on these aspects.

"The fact that atomic energy can now be released on a large scale in an atomic bomb raises the question of the prospect of using this energy for peaceful industrial purposes. Already in the course of producing one of the elements much energy is being released, not explosively but in regulated amounts. This energy, however, is in the form of heat at a temperature too low to make practicable the operation of a conventional power plant. It will be a matter of much further research and development to design machines for the conversion of atomic energy into useful power. How long this will take no one can predict but it will certainly be a period of many years. Furthermore, there are many economic considerations to be taken into account before we can say to what extent atomic energy will supplement coal, oil, and water as fundamental sources of power in industry in this or any other country. We are at the threshold of a new industrial art which will take many years and much expenditure of money to develop.

"Because of the widespread knowledge and interest in this subject even before the war, there is no possibility of avoiding the risks (Please turn to Page 1525)

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MRS. Russell Wilson, wife of Brigadier General Wilson, has as her guest for a few weeks, Mrs. Curtis LeMay of Cleveland, who arrived 6 Aug. Mrs. LeMay is the wife of Maj. Gen. LeMay, head of the Twentieth Air Force.

Capt. Ben F. Hardaway has been home on leave from overseas and is now stationed in Washington, D. C. Capt. Hardaway is the son of Col. and Mrs. Ben F. Hardaway, USA. Capt. Hardaway is a West Point man.

Capt. Arthur C. Stott, USN-Ret., has been relieved from active duty and has returned to his former position with the United States Salvage Association at 99 John Street, New York.

At the home of Col. and Mrs. Harry N. Rising, Tilden Gardens, Washington, D. C., is Lt. Col. Harry Rising, jr., just back from the Pacific after two years' service. Sunday night Col. and Mrs. Rising had a group of friends in to meet and greet Lt. Col. Rising.

Lt. Robert U. Patterson, AUS, who is on leave, is staying for a week with his parents, Maj. Gen. Robert U. Patterson, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Patterson, of Baltimore, Md. Lt. Patterson is en route to join a unit in San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Lt. Col. Carter Glass, jr., is in Washington for a visit with his father, Senator Glass of Virginia.

Among recent arrivals in Washington are Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Stephen Ingham. Comdr. Ingham who has been commanding officer at the naval barracks at St. Julien's Creek for the past three years, is retiring from active service.

Having retired 8 Aug., from Martha's Vineyard, where they went on their honeymoon, Capt. and Mrs. James Campbell Foster are at home at 3051 Idaho Ave., NW., Washington, D. C. Capt. Foster is aide to Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College here.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. JAMES D. MOORE,
who before her recent marriage to Capt. Moore, USA (USMA '43), was Miss Marilyn Marchand of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Weddings and Engagements

MISS Harriet Graham Cook, daughter of Capt. Albert George Cook, jr., USN, and Mrs. Cook, was married in St. Peter's Chapel, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., to Lt. John Carroll Haynie, jr., USN, on 27 July at six o'clock. Miss Meeta Cook, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Lt. William Gray, USN, was best man.

The bride is the great, great granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. James B. Ricketts, USA, the great granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. William Montrose Graham, USA, the granddaughter of Rear Adm. Archibald H. Scales, USN, and the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Albert George Cook of Baton Rouge, La.

Lieutenant Haynie is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Carroll Haynie of Carrollton, Ala. He is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy with the Class of 1943, having graduated in the year 1942, and since that time has been serving with the U. S. Pacific Fleet.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett W. Jackson, of Riverland Terrace, Charleston, S. C., announce the engagement of Mrs. Jackson's daughter, Miss Mary Cele Smith and Cadet Hunter H. Faires, jr., of the United States Military Academy at West Point.



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Miss Smith was graduated from the College of Charleston and is now employed by the U.S.S.E. Vegetable Breeding Laboratory.

Cadet Faires, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter H. Faires of the Navy Yard, was graduated from the College of Charleston prior to his entry at the Military Academy. He is a member of the class of 1946.

Capt. J. Lockwood Pratt, USN, and Mrs. Pratt, formerly of Coronado, and now of Washington, D. C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Lynn, to Cadet John Stuart Gayle, son of Mrs. Charles M. Tozer, Coronado, and Lt. Col. Lester Templeton Gayle, jr., of Washington, D. C.

The engagement was announced at a luncheon given Thursday, 19 July, at Beacholme, the home of Mrs. Frank L. Grier, of Rehoboth, Del., mother of Mrs. Pratt. Mrs. Pratt and her daughter are spending the summer at the beach, and will leave in September for Washington, where Captain Pratt is now on duty. Miss Althea Armor and Miss Mary Joan Harrison, navy juniors, formerly of Coronado, were visiting Miss Pratt at Rehoboth, at the time of the luncheon.

Miss Pratt attended National Cathedral School, in Washington, Punahou Academy, Honolulu, T. H., and was graduated from the Casements, Ormond Beach, Fla. She is now a student at Mill's College.

Cadet Gayle graduated from Coronado High School, attended Randles School, in Washington, and will be graduated from West Point next June.

The engagement of Miss Martha Anne Cummins, to Lt. (jg) John Street, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abel John Street of McComb, Miss., has been announced.

Miss Cummins, the daughter of Mrs. Cummins of Annapolis, Md., and the late Lt. Comdr. David Ervin Cummins, USN, was graduated from Hood College, Frederick, Md., last June.

Lieutenant Street is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy Class 1944, and is at present on duty in the South Pacific. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Chester Clark Boynton, New York, announces the marriage of her daughter, Marie de Tours Boynton Carroll, to Col. William Watts Rose, USA, in Washington 4 Aug.

Mrs. Rose is the widow of Bradish Johnson Carroll, jr. Colonel Rose is a graduate of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and the United States Military Academy, West Point. He is a member of the Army and Navy and the Metropolitan Clubs of Washington.

The engagement of Miss Jo Evelyn Frederick, daughter of Col. John David Frederick, USA (overseas), and Mrs. Frederick, of Hendersonville, N. C., to Cadet Robert Carey Clemenson, USMA, is announced. The bridegroom-elect is the son of Col. and Mrs. Wendell L. Clemenson, of Alexandria, Va.

Miss Frederick, now in Washington

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with the War Department, attended Sullivan College, Bristol, Va., and her fiancé attended Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., and Sullivan's Prep School before entering West Point, where he will be graduated in June 1946.

No definite plans for the wedding have been made.

Mrs. Louise MacDowell Britt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Irving MacDowell, of "Hawkslea," Rock Tavern, N. Y., was married at the Post Chapel, 1 Aug. to Maj. Harry S. Wagner, AAF. The Chaplain, Clair Perrigo, performed the ceremony.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. Mrs. G. Hartwell Blodgett was her only attendant. Col. Benjamin J. Webster, Commanding Officer of Stewart Field was best man. Lt. Col. Raymond J. Downey and Capt. Donald Strout were ushers.

Mrs. Wagner attended Therenet Hall, at Highland Mills, and was graduated from Quassaick Hall School, at Newburgh, N. Y. She has one son, Henry McDowell Britt.

Before being called to active duty with the Air Forces in 1941, Major Wagner was President and General Manager of Indiana Air Services, Inc., and was associated with the O'Brien Varnish Co. of South Bend, Indiana. Major Wagner is Supervisor of Maintenance at Stewart Field.

The couple will reside at Rock Tavern, N. Y. A wedding reception followed at the Stewart Field Officers' Club.

Dr. and Mrs. William Thomas O'Neill of Belmont, Mass., announce the marriage of their daughter, Eleanor Marie, to Lt. John Barber Harper, jr., of Washington.

The wedding, on 11 July, was solemnized in the Rectory of Our Lady of Mercy Church in Belmont in the presence of the immediate families and a few intimate friends of the bride and groom, and was followed by a reception at the Hotel Sheraton in Boston.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore traditional white satin with a veil falling to the end of the long train.

Out of town guests included Mr. and Mrs. William J. Harper of Shaker Heights, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Nussbaum of Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. Maurice P. Chadwick, wife of Colonel Chadwick, of Ft. Monmouth, N. J., as well as the mother and father of the groom, Maj. and Mrs. John B. Harper, USA-Ret., of Washington.

Lt. and Mrs. Harper are at home in Macon, Ga., as Lt. Harper is now on duty at Robins Field.

Miss Virginia Baylies, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alfred Lyons Baylies, of 1124 Ratone St., Manhattan, Kans., was married to Maj. Richard C. Moran, of Fairfield, Conn., in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Manhattan, at 4 o'clock, 22 July.

The bride's gown was of frost white marquisette fashioned with a heart neckline, fitted midriff, short puff sleeves with matching mitts and a voluminous skirt which fell over a hooped second skirt of ruffled taffeta. Her finger tip veil of illusion was held in place with a shirred tulle Mary-Queen-of-Scots bonnet. The bride wore a string of pearls, a gift from the bridegroom. She carried a colonial bouquet of stephanotis and gardenias. She was given away by her father, Colonel Baylies.

The maid of honor was Barbara Baylies, her sister. Mrs. Everett L. Meyer, was bridesmaid.

The best man was Capt. John Sawyer.
(Please turn to Page 1522)

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Capt. Charles R. Henderson who is Chief of the Statistical Branch, Medical Nutrition Laboratory, returned from temporary duty in New Guinea, where he was making nutritional surveys.

Col. Gerald W. FitzGerald, VC, now assigned to the Surgeon General's Office, and stationed at this depot, was awarded on 25 July the Legion of Merit by Brig. Gen. J. A. Porter, Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot. It was awarded for outstanding service as Depot Veterinarian at the huge Southwest supply installation from 7 Dec. 1941 to 12 Aug. 1943.

S/Sgt. Theodore M. Backer and T/5 Robert V. Wagner were appointed Warrant Officers (jg) on 24 July 1945.

On 25 July Matthew E. Highlands was promoted to Major. He is Officer in Charge of the Dehydrated Products Branch of the Quartermaster Subsistence Research and Development Laboratory. He directed research on all dehydrated, canned, quick frozen, and fresh fruits and vegetables for use in "A" and "B" Garrison rations, and those included in "10-in 1" and "K" rations.

Lts. H. C. Schilling and Francis B. Bissenden of the Storage Division, accompanied by their wives, spent 29 July fishing at Maple Lakes, Ill. The fish were biting that day and they returned with bucketsful of blue gills, crappies and perch.

The officers and EM of the Government Furnished Materials, Audit Section, went on a picnic to the Indiana Dunes on 29 July 1945. All reported an enjoyable time.

LONG BEACH, CALIF. 5 Aug., 1945

Guests are still discussing one of the largest social events of the summertime, a reception in the officer's lounge of the Amphibious Training Base, at which Rear Adm. R. P. Briscoe and his staff officers were hosts. In the receiving line with Admiral and Mrs. Briscoe were Capt. W. I. Leahy, chief of staff; Mrs. J. W. Boulware, wife of Capt. Boulware, serving on the staff; Lt. C. T. McCallum, flag lieutenant; Lt. J. H. Allen Jr., flag secretary, and Miss Allen; and Lt. V. O. Briggs, aide to the chief of staff. Distinguished guests included Vice Adm. and Mrs. Frederick Sherman; Adm. Orin G. Murfin (Ret.) and Mrs. Murfin; Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. L. Friedell, Rear Adm. and Mrs. George H. Fort, Miss Betty Fort; Rear Adm. and Mrs. C. J. Joy and Rear Adm. and Mrs. F. C. Denebrink.

Welcomed into Southland Army circles are Maj. Gen. Charles H. Corlett, commanding general of the 36th Corps with headquarters at Camp Callan, and Mrs. Corlett. The couple entertained with an informal dinner last Sunday evening for a small group of friends in the home they are occupying at Rancho Santa Fe.

Lt. Col. Donald M. Weller, USMC, Mrs. Weller, and their children are leaving San Diego today for San Luis Obispo, as the officer is now stationed at Morro Bay. They were house guests for a time of Mrs. Weller's brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. Matthew C. Horner. While in Southern California the Wellers were the inspiration of social courtesies.

Temporary duty of Capt. G. F. Galpin, USN, at the Amphibious Training Base, affords the renewal of his friendship and that of Mrs. Galpin with Comdr. and Mrs. Lee Foster, who were a congenial foursome when they were in Honolulu. Comdr. Foster has just returned

from overseas duty.

Highlighting recent social affairs at the Los Alamitos Naval Auxiliary Air Station adjacent to Long Beach was a party that welcomed Capt. Victor Randecker, USNR, new commanding officer of the station, and Mrs. Randecker, and was a "farewell" to Comdr. Floyd Backeberg, USNR, outgoing commanding officer, and Mrs. Backeberg. Preceded by cocktails, the dinner was featured by the presentation to Comdr. Backeberg of a 16mm. projector, the gift of fellow officers. The fete was arranged by officers of the base and air fleet units. Among guests were Capt. Arthur B. McCleary, USN-Ret., of the nearby Ammunition Depot, and Mrs. McCleary.

ANNAPOLIS, MD. 6 August 1945

Col. and Mrs. A. G. Stone and their children have been visiting Colonel Stone's parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond Stone, of Murray Avenue. Colonel Stone has recently been detached from command of the Fort Wayne Ordnance Depot, Detroit, Mich., and is now on leave.

Capt. V. R. Sinclair, USN, and Mrs. Sinclair and their family of Wardour, will soon leave for Columbia, Mo., where Captain Sinclair will be on duty.

Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Lewis and their son, Livingston, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. B. B. Pickett at their home on Weems Creek.

Mrs. Daniel Banks, mother of Maj. J. M. Banks, USA, entertained at a cocktail party last Sunday afternoon at her home on Prince George street.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. D. Murray Cheston, of College Avenue, have returned after visiting their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Elliott B. Cheston, in Cape May, N. J.

Mrs. Arthur St. Clair Smith, widow of the late Admiral Smith, USN, celebrated her birthday last Sunday afternoon with a mint julep party at her home on Southgate Ave.

Maj. John F. Gray, of Ellington Field, Texas, has been visiting his parents, Professor and Mrs. J. C. Gray, of Monticello Avenue.

Lt. Allan M. Hudson, USN, and Mrs. Hudson arrived here last Thursday from Newport, R. I., and are visiting Professor and Mrs. Herman Kraft, at Wardour. Lt. Hudson will be on duty at the Post Graduate School this coming year.

CAMP LEE, VA. 7 Aug. 1945

A group of 15 Canadian officers and 40 enlisted men, consisting of the equivalent of an American division's key Quartermaster personnel, will begin a specially-prepared intensive two-week course at The Quartermaster School on Saturday 11 Aug. It was announced by Col. L. L. Cobb, School Commandant. The cadetmen are members of a Canadian Infantry division soon to be activated at Camp Breckenridge, Ky.

The course is designed to familiarize the Canadians with U. S. Army Quartermaster techniques and equipment, according to Lt. Col. John W. McDonald, Assistant Commandant. Special stress will be laid on the latter, since American equipment will be utilized by the division, he pointed out.

The first week is to be devoted to academic instruction, with the entire group initially attending classes on subjects including principles of company supply, organization of the U. S. Army and U. S. Army weapons. Specialized training, constituting the bulk of the classroom instruction, then will be given in administration, field messing, supply and motor operations, enrollment in these classes

depending on the individual's specific assignment.

Comprehensive field training, for which the School's Demonstration Battalion will be largely responsible, will be given at A. P. Hill military reservation during the second week.

Among activities to be viewed at the reservation will be operation of supply points, installation of a QM company in the field, and functioning of non-divisional QM units including laundry, refrigeration, salvage and repair, graves registration and fumigation and bath units.

The detailed program of instruction was prepared by the Basic Supply Officers division, of which Capt. Allen D. Shores is director, with the assistance of other divisions. Instructors have been recruited from Staff and Faculty members assigned to all of the School's divisions.

"Goldbricking is one thing a man who saw buddies blown to bits can't run into without getting hopping mad," declared Maj. Albert E. Cully, deputy director of the Advanced Supply Division, at graduation exercises of Noncommissioned Officers Course No. 32 at The Quartermaster School on 4 August.

Pvt. Louis W. Schulze, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was named No. 1 man in the course's administrative branch, Pvt. Henry H. Hoell, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., is the outstanding student in the warehousing class, and Pvt. Loren B. Hoogerhyde, of Grand Rapids, Mich., the top man in the course's supply section.

NORFOLK, VA. 9 Aug. 1945

Miss Claride Joy Bryan, whose marriage to Ens. William Hurst Longworth, USMS, took place last Thursday, was guest of honor at a number of pre-nuptial parties.

Miss Julia Nowitzky was hostess on Wednesday at a tea given in the Ames and Brownley Tearoom for Miss Bryan when covers were laid for 16: Misses Shirley Smith and Nancy Fisher entertained that same evening at a linen shower for the bride-elect at the home of Miss Smith on De-Crasse Avenue, when the guests numbered 25. Miss Bryan was also honored at a lovely miscellaneous shower given by Miss Nancy Outland at her home on Cambridge Crescent when the guests numbered 30: Following the rehearsal for the wedding on Wednesday night, Mrs. William Thomas Leggett was hostess at an informal party given at her home on Orleans Circle, for Miss Bryan and her fiancé, when the guests included members of the wedding party and out-of-town guests. The wedding took place in the Freeman Street Baptist Church at 8 o'clock, followed by a reception.

Lt. Robert Bell Rawles USNR, who will leave this month for sea duty was guest of honor Monday night at a buffet supper given at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Russell M. Cox on North Street Portsmouth. Other guests included Capt. and Mrs. James Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Greenacre, Lt. and Mrs. John Grady, Lt. and Mrs. Leroy Long, Lt. and Mrs. Peter Hooper, Lt. and Mrs. William Leavenworth, Lt. and Mrs. William Ramage, Lt. Walter McDermott, Lt. Lewis Sutton, Lt. Crawford Anderson, Lt. Roger Sherman, Lt. Frank Otto, Lt. Kenneth Powlesland, Lt. George Rupley, Lt. Paul Fox all of the U. S. Naval Reserve.

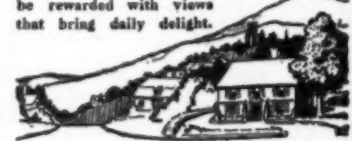
Comdr. Adolph Miller USMS, skipper of a Liberty ship, is spending a short leave here with his wife on Westmoreland Avenue. He has been in the European theatre for a year and is leaving soon on another voyage. Comdr. Miller has made his home in Norfolk for 22 years.

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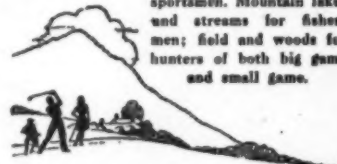
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Weddings and Engagements (Continued from Page 1520)

of Ft. Riley, Kans., and the ushers were Maj. Arthur Washburn, Jr., and Capt. Phil Balcom, Norwich classmates of the bridegroom.

A reception followed in the Manhattan Country Club.

Major and Mrs. Moran left on a wedding trip to the Elms, Excelsior Springs, Mo., the bride wearing an American beauty crepe dress with dolman sleeves, Chinese influence and draped skirt. Later they will leave for Washington, D. C., where Major Moran is stationed. Out of town guests included Mrs. Arthur Washburn, Jr., and Mrs. Phil Balcom, Ft. Riley, Kans.

Miss Kathleen Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Peterson of Red Oak, Iowa, was married in June to Dr. John Herbert Odell, son of Col. and Mrs. Herbert Ray Odell of Ames, Ia., at the First Congregational Church. The Rev. Frederick W. Clayton of Omaha performed the ceremony.

The bride was gown in petal white crepe with long sleeves and a moulded bodice adorned with tiny seed pearls and crystals. The full skirt fell into a short train. The bride's veil of illusion cascaded from a half hat of tulle with a jewel trim. She carried a white orchid on a prayer book.

Miss Marilyn Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Thomas of Des Moines, Ia., was maid of honor. Miss Pamela Ann Bass of Malvern, Ia., was flower girl.

James E. Odell of Ames served as best man and ushers were Dr. Robert Leighton and Dr. Don Phillips of Iowa City.

A reception was held at the Hotel Johnson.

The bride is a graduate of Brownell Hall in Omaha and of the University of Iowa in Iowa City, where she was affiliated with Delta Gamma Sorority. Dr. O'Dell is a graduate of the Ames High School, the University of Iowa College of Dentistry, where he was affiliated with the Psi Omega Fraternity.

At the Memorial Chapel at the Army Medical Center, Miss Mimi Kingsbury Worthington became the bride of Capt. James Campbell Foster, Jr., AUS, at five o'clock Saturday, 28 July, with Chaplain Antonine Barrett officiating. A reception followed at the Mayflower.

The bride who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Yellott Worthington, long residents of the Capital, was given in marriage by her father and wore a gown of ivory satin with full hoop skirt, caught up in front to reveal a petticoat of lace ruffles.

Her veil of illusion was held by a Juliet cap ornamented with lace worn by her mother and sisters at their weddings. Her flowers were gardenias.

Mrs. Calvin C. Lombard was matron of honor for her sister. Other attendants were Mrs. Meade Whitaker, Mrs. George Bew, the Misses Shirley Devine, Margaret Tomlin, and Courtney Owens, all in frocks of pale pink.

Lt. Charles A. Foster, USNR, was best man for his cousin, and ushers were Lt. Comdr. Frank Hibben, Lts. Lewis Hardy, John Faron, all USNR. Messrs. George Worthington, brother of the bride, George Bew and H. Andrew Affell. The bride is a graduate of Sweet Briar College, and the bridegroom of Center College, Ky.

They will make their home at 3051 Idaho Ave., Washington.

Captain Foster is the son of Mr. Addison Foster of Washington, and Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, Jr., of Louisville, Ky.

Miss Marguerite Ann Mulligan, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Mulligan of New York, was married to Lt. Richard E. Coffey, AAF, in the Church of the Incarnation, St. Nicholas Ave., Saturday, 28 July.

Lieutenant Coffey was one of the crew in a plane including Lt. John G. Winant, Jr., son of the U. S. Ambassador Winant, who were captured and taken to Moosberg Camp, where he was imprisoned for twenty months.

At the wedding his best man was Lt. Lawrence Connors, AAF.

The bride was attended by Miss Katherine Ann Russell as maid of honor with

Miss Louise Goode and Ensign Marguerite Sullivan, USNR, as other attendants. A reception was held at the Ambassador.

The Searchlight

(Navy—Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

SEARCHLIGHT tries to keep the files and wanted lists as accurate as possible, but sometimes the inquirer will give us incorrect initials, and usually a guess at the husband's rank, so we do make errors. Answers stating "I am the wife of" giving us husband's name and rank are greatly appreciated.

Some of the names on the list have appeared many times as we still have not heard from them. If anyone knows for sure the addresses of any of the wives' names appearing on the list, will you let us know, so that we can answer requests we have received without delay.

Acuff, Mrs. Jasper Terry, Wife Capt.; Bartlett, Mrs. Wilson R., Wife Lt. Comdr.; Bunner, Mrs. James A., Wife Comdr. (SC); Cobb, Mrs. James O., Wife Lieut.; Cohn, Mrs. James E., Wife Comdr.; Cook, Mrs. A. B., Wife Comdr.; Griswold, Mrs. W. A., Wife Comdr.; Harenburger, Mrs. C. H., Wife Lieut.; Hays, Mrs. James F., Wife Comdr. (MC); Henry, Mrs. George R., Wife Lt. Comdr.; Kenny, Mrs. E. T., Wife Lieut. USNR; Leo, Mrs. George, Wife Comdr.; Manlove, Mrs. William, Wife Capt.; Mallory, Mrs. Francis, Wife Comdr.; Morrison, Mrs. George D., Wife Capt.; Nash, Mrs. David, Wife Lieut.; Quinn, Mrs. Lawrence A., Wife Lt. Col., USMC; Sterling, Mrs. Yates, II, Wife R. Adm.; Troxell, Mrs. Chas. E., Wife Ens.; Willson, Mrs. John M., Wife Lt. Comdr., USNR.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

MRS. Alton A. Denton has been appointed Director of the Foreign Legion of the Locators, and also serves as Regional Liaison, and all correspondence from Regionals should be directed to her attention.

The regular staff of the Locators has been augmented by the addition of Mrs. Leighton F. Downing, Mrs. John F. Daly, Mrs. John H. Stives, Mrs. Winfred C. Naselroad, and Mrs. Robert Brewer, all of whose husbands are faculty members of the Command and General Staff School.

The Locators have requests for the addresses of the following army officers' wives. We should appreciate your sending any you know to Box 537, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Mrs. Kenneth L. Akins (Mattie Belle), Major, deceased; Mrs. Joseph X. Bell (Muriel "Johnny"), Major, AC, deceased; Mrs. H. H. Bourne, Capt., MC; Mrs. Frank J. Dannaedick (Theresa), Lt. or Capt., CMP; Mrs. Robert C. Hector (Alice), Lt.; Mrs. Donald Hickok, Capt., AAF; Mrs. J. K. Hinton (Mary), Major; Mrs. Walter P. Jones, Major; Mrs. Ralph Lincoln (Elinor), Col., Engineers; Mrs. Ralph L. Lowther (Adele), Major or Lt. Col., SC, deceased; Mrs. Maynard G. Mayer, Lt., CAC; Mrs. John A. Miller (Pearl Gillette), Major; Mrs. Richard Morrison (Jean), Lt. Col., AC; Mrs. Colby Myers (Olive), Col., Engineers; Mrs. George R. Norris (Nell), Capt., FA; Mrs. Thomas Sharkey, Lt., CAC; Mrs. Michael Sult, Major, Dental Corps.

Mrs. Jewel Alexander (Florence), Lt. Col., MC; Mrs. Elwin C. Arnold (Mildred), Col., Inf.; Mrs. W. H. Brunke (Helen), Col.; Mrs. Donald E. Hardy (Betty Kerr), Lt., AC; Mrs. Hugh B. Hexter (Polly), Brig. Gen., QMC; Mrs. Herbert D. Johnston (Betty), Capt., AC; Mrs. John Otto (Ethel), Col., Finance; Mrs. William Otto Payne, Jr., (Marty), Lt., AC; Mrs. Frank Sharpless (Zole), Col.; Mrs. John A. Stewart, CA.

Mrs. Nell Amason; Mrs. O. K. Andrews (Florence), Maj., MAC; Mrs. J. D. Bester; Mrs. Jack Leslie Coan (Mildred), Lt. Col.; Mrs. N. O. Corcan; Mrs. Phillip M. Courtney, III; Mrs. J. H. Dixon; Mrs. W. E. Douglas; Mrs. George Feura (Almeda), Lt. Col., FA; Mrs. Arthur G. Fisher (nee Mary Small), Col., AAF-Ret.; Mrs. Wallace Ford (Betty), Col.; Mrs. J. S. Gault; Mrs. John A. Joyce; Mrs. Ralph Kinsker (Katherine), Col., Inf.; Mrs. Lemuel Kitts (Marian), Col.; Mrs. Krentzel, wife of Lt. AAF; Mrs. Edward Lachmiller (Hattie), Col., QMC-Ret.; Mrs. Thomas D. Meyer (Peg), Col., FA; Mrs. A. C. Soltz; Mrs. John Stuart, Col., CA; Mrs. Floyd P. Swails (Mandie), Maj., FA; Mrs. Jack Tomashoka (Janet), Capt., AC; Mrs. George Warren (Laura), Col., AC; Mrs. D. R. Watkins; wife of Kemp, MC, reserve officer POW of Japanese.

Also the next of kin of the following officers: Capt. Ernest W. Bye; Capt. Carnahan, Inf.; Maj. Dunham; Lt. Benjamin Horatio Holderby, Inf.; 2nd Lt. Francis E. Rinehart,

AC; Capt. Tony Meade; Capt. Don Thomson.

We should also like to receive the addresses of the following officers:

Col. Clarence E. Fields, CE; Col. George Gillette, CE; Lt. Frank Robertson, Ferrying Group.

The China Theater

(Continued from First Page)

our CCC personnel remains with the division, not in command to be sure, but in liaison, as advisers to their opposite numbers in Chinese uniform. Their professional skill should prove of great help to the Chinese officers; their presence, alongside and visible, cannot help being encouraging.

The work has gone on for a considerable time now, but at greatly quickened tempo of late. There was a time when some of the Chinese commanders smiled pleasantly but did little more. This was altered by three circumstances—first the Burma fighting, when the Chinese troops whom Americans had trained proved their mettle, second, the instructions of Chiang Kai-shek that the training program was to receive complete support; third, the energetic work of certain extremely competent Chinese commanders, notably General Hsiao I Hsu, in carrying out the Generalissimo's wish. Our ranking officers speak highly of the pupils and confidently of the future, when the training shall have produced Chinese units of well armed, disciplined divisions which, aided by our growing air force, can serve effectively on the main and in our united assault upon Japan. Properly armed, the Chinese fight well. And where they fight, we will not have to send our own ground forces, which we may rather wish to use elsewhere. The work which General Wedemeyer's forces are doing may bear very rich fruit before the year is out. We must not expect miracles, but we must not doubt that the China theater is likely to be extremely important.

The terror in that theater, as is well known, has been the supplies problem. Everything has had to come through that narrow bottleneck over the Hump, by road or pipeline or air, and the total of all three was small. And getting over the Hump was only the start. Say that two-fifths of the original load had to be of gasoline needed to clear the Hump. Once across, it may need another two-fifths, to effect distribution to remote fields at the front.

To some of them distribution cannot be made by air at all; that is why motor trucks are priceless here—but the roads are terrific and non-existent, and motor maintenance and exhaustion of parts are dismal problems indeed. Every field commander is dependent on his supplies, but nowhere else can he be quite so desperately dependent as in this theater. On a trip from Kunming to the front the other day one of my colleagues realized he had gone somewhat further than I traveled last year from the Normandy beaches to the Rhine; at that moment he was not quite half way to his objective! And when he got there he was 200 miles from the nearest medico. A G-4 here has a perpetual headache. But he is not alone.

The Chinese are quite candid in saying that they would like more artillery per unit than we have given them; no doubt more would be useful, if it could be moved and supplied. More trucks would make units more mobile, if they could be brought here; and if they could be supplied with gas, and repaired. More practice ammunition would be welcome too; all you have to do is produce it, out of a hat perhaps. Everything which one plans here comes to fulfillment only if supplies problems connected with it can be handled.

Yet even as this is being written the cloud is perceptibly brighter. In the past week General Wedemeyer has announced the creation of a larger air establishment under Lt. Gen. George Stratemeyer, fresh from his India-Burma success. Most unhappily this has been followed by the request for retirement made by Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, one of the most dashing and useful officers of the whole long China war, but he will remain for a time as head of the Fourteenth Air Force, which he has made glorious.

The mere creation of a larger air force in a theater where even the Fourteenth has not been able to get supplies needed for its own full efficiency presupposes that a larger flow of supplies is ahead and

one is at liberty to do his own surmising as to how and where it will develop. It will be welcome, and it will have a clear relationship to the development of the new Chinese army now in progress; likewise to the Japanese's withdrawal from his Greater East Asia acquisitions of the past. For that withdrawal has been very largely on a planned basis—compelled as it was, of course, by the American navy's destruction of Japan's sea communications with southeast Asia and the air forces' steady pounding of his land communications as well. The Chinese ground forces, aided by air, have endeavored to hurry the withdrawal, and at numerous points have done commendably. They have failed elsewhere, not through their demerit, but through their weakness and the difficulties certainly not commonly realized by anyone who has not roamed these appalling distances which the China theater holds for the Chinese or for anyone else. The fact is that American advice has on occasion held back the Chinese from taking a place they were able and eager to take. Expert opinion was that while they indeed could take it they could not hold it against an inevitable Japanese counterattack on so important a center, and there was no point in tying down too many combat troops to so vain a task.

In their coming attacks, and in our own ventures, great benefit will come from our reoccupation and use of areas from where the Japanese drove us some months ago; those losses were painful; they compelled our flyers to use bases much further west, and thus to expend larger amounts of precious fuel to hit the same old targets, and thus to increase our supplies troubles. Our enemy is no fool.

Our Chinese allies now have retaken five of those fields, but their ability to hold them must become clearer. But if we can use retaken areas for additional airfields, our air support to the Chinese New Army should mount swiftly, and we may see some events which will surprise and please American readers.

There is no area, close to Japanese troops, which is unimportant. Surely this whole section of southeast China, between our present land installations and the South China Sea, has great possibilities. Of them the enemy is fully aware, as shown by his retention of certain large hedgehog positions at intervals close enough to provide mutual support of a sort and to permit sallies into any intervening area which has been abandoned, but whose exploitation by us the enemy certainly intends to make both difficult and costly for us. But has necessities at least have compelled him to fall back from areas he would have liked to hold for defensive purposes, notably from those five air fields referred to, with others likely to fall to the Chinese before this dispatch reaches the reader. For that we should be grateful, for otherwise we certainly would have had to take them by force.

Here is another spot on the perimeter of the present Japanese stronghold where United Nations' pressure may prove profitable. Perhaps our foe can be hustled out of his hedgehogs more easily than he suspects. Perhaps he can be more easily dislodged from the lake area, north of Hankow, where he clearly wishes to stand until the crops are harvested and perhaps longer, for this water area would be hard to break through. Perhaps he can be pushed, sooner than he thinks, toward the ultimate redoubt in the north, north of the Yellow river and flanking on the west his "industrial crescent" which stretches along the coast of the Yellow Sea from Shanghai to Korea.

The European campaigns demonstrated in dazzling form how effective is the combination of coordination and timing. Our Pacific campaigns have shown time and again how the enemy can be kept on edge and then suddenly cracked in an unready position. We may see this demonstrated anew—once there are enough strong forces to maintain a series of threats and permit the bold development of one when and where the enemy least expects it. In this respect alone the China theater holds possibilities of interest. Nor can we afford to ignore that there will be a post-war world, of which China will be a large part. We are doing much today to make it a friendly part.

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Born

ABBOTT — Born at Glickner Memorial Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colo., 26 March 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Ward Terry Abbott, USA, a son, Ward Terry Abbott, Jr.

ALLEN — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 31 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John A. Allen, QMC, a son.

AMT — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 August 1945, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. John L. Amt, Inf., a son.

BARSOOM — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 31 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Alex W. Barsoom, a son.

BREMER — Born at Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., 1 August 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. L. Paul Bremer, Jr., USNR, of Rye, N. Y., a daughter, Mary Lynette.

BRETZ — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 28 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Alfred A. Bretz, a daughter.

BROOKS — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, 29 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Robert D. Brooks, a daughter.

BROWN — Born at Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, AAF, USA, a son, Thomas Huntington Brown, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Brown, Inf., USA-Ret., of Carmel, Calif. Capt. Brown is overseas.

CARTER — Born at Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital, Hastings, Neb., 26 July 1945, to Comdr. and Mrs. Beverly Carter, USN, a son, Bruce Allan Carter, grandson of Comdr. and Mrs. Patrick Hill, USN, and nephew of Mrs. W. H. Rupertus, wife of the late Maj. Gen. Rupertus, USMC, and of Capt. and Mrs. Robert Brodie, USN.

CLIFF — Born 2 August 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cliff, MC, AUS, of Columbus, Ohio, a son, William Alan Cliff.

COHEN — Born at Manhattan General Hospital, New York, N. Y., 20 July 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Herbert L. Cohen, a daughter, Rochelle. T.Sgt. Cohen is stationed at the POW Camp, Brady, Texas.

COOK — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 August 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Howard R. Cook, CE, a daughter.

COWGILL — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 25 July 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Alfred T. Cowgill, a son.

COZENS — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 August 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Cozens, a daughter.

CUTLER — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 August 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward W. Cutler, AAF, a son.

DANTONE — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 August 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Peter F. Dantone, CE, a daughter.

DAVENPORT — Born in Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 August 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. David Coit Davenport, AUS of Alexandria, Va., and New York City, a son, David Coit Davenport, Jr., grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. George Brewer, AUS, of New York.

DUNBAR — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 August 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. John A. Dunbar, MD, a son.

EAKES — Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 30 July 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Raymond Timothy Eakes, AAF, a daughter, Constance Louise Eakes, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Herbert G. Messer, SC, USA.

EATON — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, 30 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William M. Eaton, a son.

ERICKSON — Born at St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, New York, N. Y., 2 August 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Mack D. Erickson, USNR, a daughter, Margery Elizabeth.

FOSTER — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 23 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Clarke Clayton Foster, a daughter, Linda Lane Foster.

GERN — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 30 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Jesse W. Gern, a daughter.

GIFIN — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 23 July 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Morgan Allen Giffin, a son, Paul Prentiss Giffin.

HANSON — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 25 July 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Kenneth Otis Hanson, a daughter, Judith Eileen Hanson.

HELLER — Born at Long Beach, Calif., 3 August 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William E. Heller, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Laura Runyon Heller.

HULMES — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 August 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Walter W. Hulmes, SC, a son.

HUMPHREYS — Born 28 June 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. J. M. Humphreys, AAF, a daughter, Carolyn Clark Humphreys, granddaughter of

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Humphreys of Marfa, Texas, and of Col. and Mrs. H. A. Clark, of Fort George G. Meade, Md.

JOHNSON — Born at St. Mary's Help Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 27 July 1945, to Comdr. and Mrs. Carl F. A. Johnson, USN, a son, Frederick Williams Johnson.

KATES — Born 6 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Walter Alfred Kates, a daughter, Bonnie Rae Kates.

KETTLEWELL — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 August 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kettlewell, QMC, a son.

KIMBRELL — Born at US Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., 4 August 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Marvin Rae Kimbrell, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Jane Elizabeth, granddaughter of Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, USA, Surgeon General of the Army, and Mrs. Kirk, and of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin R. Kimbrell of Charlotte, N. C.

LATOURETTE — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 21 July 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Harry Hewes Latourette, a son, Charles Pierre Latourette.

LELAND — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 21 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Wayne Ervin Leland, a daughter, Donna Kay Leland.

LOPEZ — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 29 July 1945, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Joseph A. Lopez, a daughter.

LUPTON — Born at Susan B. Allen Memorial Hospital, El Dorado, Kans., 28 July 1945, to 1st Lt. James R. Lupton, Jr., AC, AUS, and Mrs. Evelyn Davidson Lupton.

MAIRS — Born in Miami, Fla., 28 July 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Edwin H. Mairs, USNR, their third son, George Hewitt Mairs. Lt. Mairs is now on duty in the Pacific.

MCCARTHY — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 25 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Arthur H. McCarthy, a daughter.

MCWANE — Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., 4 July 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Adair McEwan, a daughter, Jeanne Coleman. Colonel McEwan is on duty overseas.

METZ — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 August 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John J. Metz, CE, a son.

MOLYNEAUX — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 August 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. H. G. Molyneaux, MAC, a daughter.

MUSTARI — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 22 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John Jacmo Mustari, a son, Gregory John Mustari.

NORTON — Born at San Diego, Calif., 25 July 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. A. L. Norton, USMC, a daughter, Sharon Elizabeth, granddaughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. B. Barry, Ret., San Francisco, Calif., and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Norton, San Antonio, Texas.

NORVELL — Born at Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 August 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. James Early Norvell, USA, a son, David Carter, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. B. P. Norvell, USA-Ret., and of Col. and Mrs. William W. West, USA-Ret., and great grandson of Mrs. David J. Rumbough and the late Col. Rumbough.

O'BRIEN — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 August 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. George C. O'Brien, SC, a daughter.

PECHULS — Born at Santa Rosa Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, 31 July 1945, to Col. and Mrs. John A. Pechuls, USA, a son, Charles Bruce.

PORTER — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 27 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Myron J. Porter, a daughter.

RICHARDS — Born at Stamford (Conn.) Hospital 8 August 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Harry Ames Richards, Jr., USNR, a son, Peter Ames Richards.

RIEMER — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 22 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Norman Riemer, a daughter, Audrey Riemer.

ROBERTS — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 27 July 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Thornton D. Roberts, a son.

ROCKMORE — Born at Family Hospital, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Va., 3 August 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Martin F. Rockmore, USMC, a daughter, Jo Anne.

SHAW — Born at Ellis Hospital, Schenectady, N. Y., 8 August 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Wyman B. Shaw, USNR, a son, their second child, who will be named Richard Wyman Grenfell Shaw.

SKINNER — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 24 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Glen Charles Skinner, a daughter, Sandra Jean Skinner.

STEWART — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 25 July 1945, to CWO and Mrs. Norman V. Stewart, a daughter.

STOVALL — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 August 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Eldon L. Stovall, CWS, a daughter.

SWARTS — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 21 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Leroy Swarts, Jr., a son, Leroy Swarts, III.

TISDALE — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 August 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Tisdale, Ord., a son.

TRASK — Born at US Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 August 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. John J. Trask, USNR, a son, their third child. Lt. Trask is serving in the Pacific.

TURNER — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 25 July 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Joseph W. Turner, a son.

WARD — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 25 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Byron H. Ward, a son.

WRIGHT — Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 29 July 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Walter L. Wright, a son.

Married

BALDWIN-WARFIELD — Married in St. Asaph's Church, Bala, Pa., 4 August 1945, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton Warfield to Maj. Charles H. Baldwin, AUS.

BANDER-ELKINS — Married at the Base Chapel, Tucson, Ariz., 14 July 1945, Miss Margaret Reid Elkins of Atlanta, Ga., daughter of Mrs. Lenore Elkins and the late Capt. John Elkins, to Lt. Robert C. Bander, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Bander, Chatsworth Gardens, Larchmont, N. Y.

BARBOUR-CAMPBELL — Married in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, 4 August 1945, Miss Janet E. Campbell to Maj. Thomas W. Barbour, AAF.

BAUM-SJOJOLSETH — Married in Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 4 August, Miss Mary Elizabeth Sjojelseth of Madison, Minn., to Lt. (jg) William A. Baum, USNR.

BETTS-LUSBY — Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Savannah, Ga., recently, Cpl. Rosalind J. Lusby, USMCR, to WO Laurence Betts, USMC.

BRANCH-SWAN — Married in St. Matthews Church, Bedford Hills, N. Y., 4 August 1945, Miss Joan Swan to Lt. Benjamin C. Branch, AAF.

BROWN-MAJESKA — Married at Assumption R. C. Church, Buffalo, N. Y., 7 July 1945, Miss Angelina A. Majeska to 1st Lt. Daniel J. Brown, MP, USA.

COFER-BECK — Married in the Lebanon Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., 25 July 1945, Miss Eliza Moore Beck to Lt. John I. Cofer, 3rd, AUS.

DALTON-WILKINSON — Married in Washington, D. C., 30 July 1945, Miss Jacqueline Wilkinson, daughter of Mrs. Charles Bayne Stringfellow, wife of Comdr. Stringfellow, (MC) USN, to Mr. Allan Taylor Dalton.

DEVINE-DOWNEY — Married in Dalhart, Texas, 4 August 1945, Miss Peggy Downey to Lt. Joseph E. Devine, AAF.

DYCHE-CULP — Married at Miami, Fla., 1 March 1945, Pvt. Bonnie Culp, WAC, of Columbus, Ohio, to Pfc. Harry B. Dyche, Jr., of Washington, D. C.

EPPELSON-LEWIS — Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 28 July, Miss Virginia June Lewis, daughter of Mrs. George Chase Lewis and the late Col. Lewis, USA, to Capt. Harrison Alger Eppelson, AUS.

ESSELSTYN-COUGLE — Married in St. Clement's Church, East Brighton, Australia, 28 July 1945, Miss Norma Calvert Cogle of East Brighton, to Maj. Thomas Conway Esselstyn, AUS.

FARRELL-DODSON — Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, N. Y., 31 July 1945, Miss Jean Virginia Dodson to Lt. Thomas Dalton Farrell, AUS.

FELCH-DEAN — Married in St. Luke's Church, East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., 4 August 1945, Miss Nancy Cook Dean to 1st Lt. William Campbell Felch, MC, AUS.

GARDNER-GREEN — Married in Trenton, N. J., at the home of the bride, 5 August 1945, Miss Joan M. Green to Lt. Allen J. Gardner, DC, AUS.

GETTEMY-McCARTNEY — Married in Garden City (Long Is., N. Y.) Community Church, 4 August 1945, Miss Helen Catherine McCartney, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. James L. McCartney, (MC) USNR, to the Rev. James N. Gettemy, rector of the church.

GUEST-KUHN — Married in St. Joseph's Cathedral, San Diego, Calif., 4 August 1945, Miss Joan Kuhn of Osage, Iowa, to Lt. Frank B. Guest, Jr., USNR, of Washington, D. C.

HAEMER-BOWNE — Married in the chapel of Riverside Church, New York City, 4 August 1945, Miss Marilyn M. Bowne to Ens. Alfred C. Haemer, Jr., USNR.

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HAGERTY-HILTABIDLE — Married at St. Peter's by the Golden Gate Church, San Francisco, Calif., 26 July 1945, Miss Ann Hiltabidle, daughter of Commodore and Mr. William O. Hiltabidle, Jr., (CEC) USN, to Lt. Jerome Hagerty, USNR.

HARPER-O'NEIL — Married in the rectory of Our Lady of Mercy Church, Belmont, Mass., 11 July 1945, Miss Eleanor Marie O'Neil to Lt. John Barber Harper, Jr., of Washington, D. C.

HARTNETT-YOUNG — Married in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Chevy Chase, Md., 7 August 1945, Miss Mary Dolores Young to Lt. Comdr. Ambrose Joseph Hartnett, USNR.

HAYNIE-COOK — Married in St. Peter's Chapel, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., 27 July 1945, Miss Harriet Graham Cook, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Albert George Cook, Jr., USN, to Lt. John Carroll Haynie, Jr., USN (USMA '43).

HILL-LEONARD — Married in the American Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Paris, France, 1 August 1945, Miss Jessie H. Leonard of the American Red Cross, to Capt. Rayburn R. Hill, AUS.

JETTE-HARNETT — Married in the Church of the Ascension, Rego Park, N. Y., 28 July, Miss Eileen P. Harnett to 1st Lt. Edward D. Jette, AUS.

JORALEMON-FOLEY — Married in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, South Orange, N. J., 4 August 1945, Miss Mary Elizabeth Foley to Lt. (jg) John L. S. Joralemon, Jr., USNR.

KAMPRUD-McCOY — Married in Liege, Belgium, 3 May 1945, Lt. Olive M. McCoy, ANC, to Lt. Jerome E. Kamprud, AUS.

KIBLER-WEIANT — Married in Stamford, Conn., 3 August 1945, Mrs. Carl A. Weiant, Jr., to Capt. Richard Collins Kibler, AUS.

KIERNAN-HOWE — Married in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 3 August 1945, Cadet Nurse Mary Lu Howe, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Howe, MC, to Capt. William C. Kiernan, AAF.

LAWLESS-ORTMAN — Married in St. Patrick's Church, Kankakee, Ill., 28 July 1945, Miss Catherine Ortmann to Capt. Ira F. Lawless, AAF.

LUSE-GURGANUS — Married in the First Baptist Church, Goldsboro, N. C., 27 July 1945, Miss Celita Gurganus of Goldsboro to Cpl. William M. Luse, son of Col. and Mrs. Arthur H. Luse, USA, of the Ordnance Department at San Luis Obispo, Calif.

MACK-BRAND — Married in New York, N. Y., 5 August 1945, Miss Susan T. Brand of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Lt. Edward S. Mack, USNR.

MILLER-CLARK — Married in Ridgewood, N. J., 29 July 1945, Miss Virginia Clark to Lt. (jg) Henry Chalfont Miller, Jr., USN.

MILLER-ROMAINE — Married in the rectory of St. Mary's Church, Englewood, N. J., 4 August 1945, Miss Dorothy Anne Romaine to Lt. Harry W. Miller, AAF, recently in Italy.

MORAN-HOLLENDER — Married in Highland Avenue Methodist Church, Ossining, N. Y., 4 August 1945, Miss Eleanor H. Hollender to Lt. Michael John Moran, AAF.

NORTHWAY-MEYER-BUTRY — Married in the US Naval Chapel, St. Albans, Long Is., N. Y., 27 July 1945, Miss Mary Butry, R.N., to Lt. (jg) Robert Northway-Meyer, USNR.

NOYES-BRAYTON — Married in South Orange, N. J., 4 August 1945, Miss Barbara K. Brayton to Capt. Robert Gale Noyes, AUS, both of Washington, D. C.

OPPENHEIMER-FALK — Married in New York City, 1 August 1945, Miss Jane Falk to Maj. Arthur Oppenheimer, Jr., AUS.

OSBURN-GREGORY — Married in All Souls Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., 7 August 1945, Miss Dudley Stevens Gregory to Lt. Col. N. Montgomery Osburn, SC.

PORTER-GAYNOR — Married in the Cadet Chapel, US Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., 3 August 1945, Miss Marjorie Jean Gaynor to Capt. Frederick Porter, AAF, who recently returned to the U. S. after fourteen months in a German prison camp.

RINEHIMER-HONEMANN — Married in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Baltimore, Md., 28 July 1945, Miss Mary Jane Honemann to Lt. Edgar W. Rinehimer, AUS.

ROESSLER-CLARK — Married in the Lincoln Chapel of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 2 August 1945, Lt. (jg) Josephine H. Clark, USNR, to Lt. Russell V. Roessler, USMCR.

ROSE-CARROLL — Married in Washington, D. C., 4 August 1945, Mrs. Marie de Tours B. Carroll to Col. William Watts Rose, USA.

ROWLEY-BARNETT — Married in Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va., 28 July 1945, Miss Jean Barnett to Ens. Craig Morrison Rowley, USNR.

RUSK-JOHNSTON — Married in St. Andrew's Chapel, US Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 4 August 1945, Miss Jane Ellen Johnston, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Paul F. Johnston, USN, to Lt. (jg) Stephen Lewis Rusk, 3rd, USNR.

(Please turn to Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

SALTSMAN-JANEWAY — Married in St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., 1 August 1945, Mrs. Cornelia Clare Janeway to Lt. Col. Ralph Henry Saltsman, Jr., AAF.

SANDERS-PUCHER — Married in the Church of the Redeemer, New Haven, Conn., 4 August 1945, Cadet Nurse Janet McKay Pucher to Lt. Howard E. Sanders, MC, AUS.

SILVA-KOLK — Married in St. Patrick's Church, Honolulu, T. H., 19 May 1945, Lt. Ruth Kolk, ANC, to Lt. Theodore Silva, AUS.

SMITH-BRUCE — Married in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., 4 August 1945, Miss Emilie Lawrence Bruce to Capt. Alan Leslie Smith, MC, AUS.

SPEAR-WILSON — Married in the Church of the Centurion, Fort Monroe, Va., 30 June 1945, Miss Elizabeth Price Wilson to Lt. Peter Holden Spear, USN.

STEEPER-POTH — Married in Baltimore, Md., 28 July 1945, Mrs. Wayne Hansell Poth of New York, N. Y., to Lt. Richard Steeper, USNR.

STUDT-HYNSON — Married in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., 4 August 1945, Miss Margaret W. Hynson to Capt. Frederick Henry Studt, AUS.

TURNER-STANLEY — Married in St. Aloysius Church, Caldwell, N. J., 1 August 1945, Cpl. Mary Jane Stanley, USMC, to Lt. Comdr. Roger Ebert Turner, USNR.

VINKEMULDER-LEE — Married in the chapel of Riverside Church, New York City, 30 July 1945, Miss Mary Emilie Lee, senior at Barnard College, to Ens. Bruce Edward Vinkemulder, USNR, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

WALSH-MAY — Married in St. Ann's Church, Washington, D. C., 4 August 1945, Miss Rita Elizabeth May to Capt. Edward J. Walsh, AAF.

WEBER-DUTTON — Married in Keller Memorial Lutheran Church, Washington, D. C., 2 August 1945, Miss Ruth Adelta Dutton to Capt. William J. Weber, Jr., AAF.

WELLS-MCCORMACK — Married in St. Mary's R. C. Church (Polish Mission), San Francisco, Calif., 1 August 1945, Lt. Frances McCormack, USNR, to Comdr. George E. Wells, Jr., (CEC), USNR.

WOODS-SADLER — Married in the chapel at Fourth Fighter Base, London, Eng., 14 July 1945, Miss Sarah Sadler, of the American Red Cross, to Col. Sidney Woods, AAF.

ZIBART-HUGHES — Married in the home of her parents at Randolph, Vt., 6 August 1945, Miss Joy Hughes to Lt. Alan W. Zibart, AUS.

ZUENDT-BEACH — Married at her home in Engelwood, N. J., 3 August 1945, Miss Margaret Beach to Lt. (jg) William Zuendt, USNR.

Died

BLACK — Died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 August 1945, Lt. Lewis Middleton Black, USNR. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Virginia Black, a son, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard C. Black all of New York.

BONG — Killed in airplane crash, at Burbank, Calif., 6 August 1945, Maj. Richard Ira Bong, AAF. Survived by his widow, Mrs.

Marjorie A. Vattendahl Bong, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bong, of Superior, Wisc., two brothers and four sisters.

COOPER — Killed while aboard Japanese prison ship off Luzon, P. I., 15 December 1945, Capt. Robert C. Cooper, USA (USMA '40). Survived by three brothers serving in the Army, Col. A. J. Cooper, at the War Department, Washington, D. C., Lt. Kenneth B. Cooper in the Philippine Islands, and Cadet Richmond Cooper, US Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

CRAWFORD — Killed in action while being transported aboard a Japanese prison ship off Subic Bay, 15 Dec. 1944, Maj. George Harold Crawford, CAC, USA.

DERBY — Killed in Japanese prison ship while being transported off Luzon, P. I., 15 December 1944, Lt. Arthur L. Derby, FA, US Philippine Scouts. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Derby of New York and by a sister, Mrs. William Davenport, San Francisco, Calif., and his uncle, Dr. Stringfellow Barr, president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

DOUGHERTY — Died at Yuma, Ariz., 1 August 1945, Col. Andrew J. Dougherty, USA. Survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. W. V. Carter, wife of Col. Carter, USA, and Mrs. James B. Rankin, wife of Lt. Col. Rankin, USA, and a son, Sgt. Jackson Dougherty, recently released from a German Prison Camp.

EDISON — Killed in the sinking of the Japanese Prison Ship off Luzon, P. I., 15 Dec. 1944, Lt. Col. Dwight D. Edison, USA (USMA '32). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Arline Edison, and a 7-year-old daughter, Janet Arline.

FITZGERALD — Died at Trinidad, BWI, 27 July 1945, Comdr. John J. Fitzgerald, USN. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Hortense Lawrence Fitzgerald of Charleston, S. C., and two daughters, Hortense Lawrence and Sarah Gantt Moultrie Fitzgerald.

GAY — Killed in action while being transported by a Japanese prison ship off Luzon, P. I., 15 Dec. 1944, Maj. William Atha Gay, CE, USA (USMA '38). Survived by his wife, Mrs. Elinor Dark Gay, of 1407 West Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., by his mother, Mrs. M. J. Gay, of Memphis, Tenn., three sisters, and a brother Lt. Thomas S. Gay, USNR, of San Francisco, Calif.

GEIGER — Died in airplane crash in Hawaii 28 July 1945, Lt. Peter E. Geiger, AAF. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Su D. Geiger, his mother, Mrs. Erwin Geiger, and a sister, Miss Joan Geiger of 419 East Fifty-seventh St., New York, N. Y.

GRANBERRY — Killed in action on a Japanese prison ship in the Pacific, 15 December 1945, Lt. Col. Hal C. Granberry, Inf., USA (USMA '23). Survived by his wife of 1255 Columbine St., Boulder, Colo.

GRISSINGER — Died in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 August 1945, Col. Jay W. Grissinger, MC, USA-Ret., of Harrisburg, Pa. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Mabel U. Grissinger and two sons, John, of Westfield, N. J., and Theodore, who is in the Army in France.

HICKS — Died at Cambridge (Md.) Hospital, 7 August 1945, Rear Adm. Thomas Holiday Hicks, III, (SC) USN-Ret., grandson of Maryland's pre-war Governor of the same name.

HILL — Killed in action while being transported in a Japanese prison ship off Luzon, P. I., 15 Dec. 1944, Maj. Richard F. Hill, Inf., USA. Survived by his wife, Barbara Page Hill, 1418 Metropolitan Ave., Atlanta, Ga., and his mother, Mrs. Frances Reed Hill, of Honolulu, T. H. He was the son of the late Maj. Joseph A. Hill, USA.

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McMANUS — Killed in action while being transported in Japanese prison ship off Luzon, P. I., Lt. Francis J. McManus (ShC) USN. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard F. McManus, of 6907 Hough Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

McMILLAN — Killed in action in the Pacific area, 15 Dec. 1944, while being transported on a Japanese prison ship, CWO Frank W. McMillan, Ord., USA. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Lucy K. McMillan, of 1807 DeWitt Ave., Alexandria, Va., a daughter, Cpl. Jacqueline T. McMillan, WAC, AAF, Oakland, Calif., and a brother, Mr. Wallace O. McMillan, Sumerduck, Va.

MOREHOUSE — Killed in action in the Pacific, 15 Dec. 1944, while being transported on a Japanese prison ship, 1st Lt. Paul D. Morehouse, CAC. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Elise S. Morehouse, who is at present living with her parents, Col. and Mrs. E. H. Stillman, at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He is also survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morehouse, of Seattle, Wash.

OLSON — Killed in action in the Pacific while being transported in a Japanese prison ship, 15 December 1944, Lt. Col. Kenneth S. Olson, FD, USA (USMA '21). Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Cathryn Dooly Olson, and two sons, Kenneth, Jr., a Naval student at Tulane University, and Robert, who lives with his mother at 13 La Delle Apt., Columbus, Ga.

PHELAN — Died in Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, N. Y., of burns received in an accident while at play, 31 July 1945, Donald A. Phelan, Jr., 5½-year-old son of Col. and Mrs. Donald A. Phelan, CE, USA. Besides his parents he is survived by a younger brother, John R. Phelan, his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Marie Louise Darrieulat, and his paternal grandparents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Cyril A. Phelan, USA-Ret. He was the nephew of Col. and Mrs. Roger E. Phelan, AC, USA, of Col. and Mrs. Kenneth D. Nichols, CE, USA, and of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Arthur V. Peterson, CE. He was buried on 1 August in East Lawn Cemetery, Ithaca.

QUINN — Killed in action while being transported in Japanese prison ship off Luzon, P. I., 15 Dec. 1944, Lt. David L. Quinn, (ChC) USN. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Dorothy Quinn, of Honolulu, T. H., and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Quinn, of Crisfield, Md.

STENNIS — Killed in action off the Philippines 15 Dec. 1945, while being transported in a Japanese prison ship, Lt. Col. Will Knox Stennis, CAC, USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Lillian G. Stennis, daughter, Miss Martha Ann Stennis, and son, William H. Stennis, of 450 Hanover St., Palo Alto, Calif.

TOROVSKY — Died at Annapolis, Md., 8 August 1945, Lt. Adolf Torovsky, retired leader of the Naval Academy Band. Surviving are his widow and three sons, Lt. Col. Richard Torovsky, USA-Ret., Mr. Adolf Torovsky, and Mr. Rudolph Torovsky.

TRAEGER — Killed in action in the Pacific area, 15 December 1944, while being transported aboard a Japanese prison ship, Maj. William Henry Traeger, Inf., USA (USMA '37). Survived by his wife, and a daughter, Catherine Clare, aged 7, of Fond du Lac, Wisc., and by his parents, Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Traeger, USA-Ret., of Bethlehem, Pa.

TRAXLER — Died at US Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., 6 July 1945, Lt. Virgil H. Traxler, (DC) USN-Ret., father of Ens. V. H. Traxler, Jr., who was lost on the USS Juneau in 1942 in the Pacific. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Donna H. Traxler. Funeral services were held at Fort Myer Chapel, Arlington, Va., on 9 July. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery with military honors.

TRUMP — Killed in action off Luzon, P. I., while being transported in Japanese prison ship, 15 Dec. 1945, Lt. Comdr. Herbert Ray Trump, (ChC) USN. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Mabel E. Gohdes Trump, and two daughters, Dorothy Mae and Phyllis Anne, of 1329 East Mount St., Columbus, Ohio.

Obituaries

Maj. Richard I. Bong, America's greatest air ace, who died 6 Aug. in the crash of a jet plane, was given a formal military funeral at 2:00 P.M., CWT, 8 Aug. at Superior, Wisc., the place of his birth. The official Army funeral was held in the Concordia Lutheran Church. Interment was at the Poplar, Wisc., Cemetery.

In tribute to the Air Forces ace, Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville, Deputy Commanding General of the Air Transport Command, provided a C-54 to fly the body home with eighteen P-47 fighters as a military escort. The planes flew from Strother Field, Calif., to William Johnson Airport, Duluth, Minn.

Accompanying the dead hero were his wife, Col. K. C. McGregor, Commanding Officer, Long Beach Army Air Base, an air flight surgeon, and a group of military pallbearers.

The Air Transport Command provided airplane transportation for a 100-man military police company, and military band of 30 men, who left Chicago last night, arriving in Duluth this morning in time to meet the air entourage.

General Saville, representing General of the

Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, arrived at Duluth by airplane 8 Aug.

Mayor Lapole of Poplar, Wis., ordered all flags of Major Bong's hometown to be flown at half mast.

Assisting General Saville in final military arrangements were Brig. Gen. Charles H. Caldwell and Maj. Gen. Fred L. Anderson of Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.

Announcement of the death of Comdr. John J. Fitzgerald, USN, until recently Port Director of Jacksonville, was received from the Navy Department by his wife this week. Commander Fitzgerald reported as Port Director of Trinidad in May, his family maintaining their home in Jacksonville. His death was due to a heart attack, 27 July. He was buried in the Allied Military Cemetery in Trinidad Saturday, according to the Navy Department announcement.

Considered one of the foremost authorities on patent laws in the country, Commander Fitzgerald had a varied and colorful career in the Navy. Prior to coming to Jacksonville, he was assistant in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and Chief of the Patent Division. He was responsible for the filing of patents for the Navy research laboratories and of patents used by the Navy in the progress of the war. He was navigator of the USS Tuscaloosa during the late President Roosevelt's summer cruises aboard that warship and was Aide to Admirals Campbell, Latimer and McCulley.

Born 8 January 1894 in Buffalo, N. Y., son of Thomas F. and Anna Fitzgerald, Commander Fitzgerald was graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1917 with an LL.B. degree. He attended first officers school at Harvard. After entering the Naval service as an Ensign he took post graduate courses in Patent Law, International Law and Admiralty Law at George Washington University. He served aboard the USS Rochester, USS America, USS Aeolus, USS Craven, USS Cassin, USS Paul Jones, USS Bainbridge, USS Dallas, USS West Virginia, USS Tuscaloosa and the USS Taylor, of which he was in command.

Having had three tours of duty in the Judge Advocate General's Office of the Navy Department, the Fitzgeralds have numerous friends in the District of Columbia. They considered Washington, D. C., their permanent home, but have maintained their residence in Arlington, Fla., during the past year and a half.

Commander Fitzgerald was a member of the Delta Chi Fraternity, the Bar Association of New York, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., and various professional and naval organizations. He is survived by his widow, Hortense Lawrence Fitzgerald of Charleston, S. C.; two daughters, Hortense Lawrence and Sarah Gantt Moultrie Fitzgerald.

The Navy Department has announced the death of three Navy chaplains in the torpedoing of a Japanese prison ship last 15 Dec. They are: Lt. Comdr. Herbert Ray Trump, ChC, USN, and Lt. Francis J. McManus, ChC, USN, and Lt. David L. Quinn, ChC, USN. Next of kin were notified by the Navy after the government received a partial list of 1,001 Americans who lost their lives when, according to Japanese sources, the ship left Manila 13 December 1944, and was torpedoed two days later in Subic Bay.

Chaplain Trump, a Navy chaplain since 1929, was on duty with the Fourth Marines at Olongapo, P. I., when he was detained by the enemy. His wife, the former Mabel Elizabeth Gohdes, and two children, Dorothy Mae and Phyllis Anne, live at 1329 East Mount St., Columbus, Ohio. Chaplain Trump was pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Perrysville, Pa., prior to entering the Navy.

Chaplain McManus, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard F. McManus, live at 6907 Hough Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, was assistant pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Lorain, O., prior to entering the Navy chaplaincy in November, 1936. He received the Silver Star medal for heroism aboard the USS Canopus, bombed in Mariveles Harbor, Bataan, 29 December 1941.

Chaplain Quinn's wife, Mrs. Dorothy Quinn, lives at 405 Royal Hawaiian Ave., Honolulu, T. H., and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Quinn reside at 311 Chesapeake Ave., Crisfield, Md. Former assistant rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rock Creek Parish, Washington, D. C., he had been detained by the Japanese since the fall of Manila in December, 1941. He was stationed at that time at the U. S. Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.

Only one other Navy chaplain is presently detained by the enemy. He is Lt. James Edward Davis, son of Mrs. Frank E. Davis, of 1325 Sixth Ave., Venice, Calif. Chaplain Davis was last reported detained in Zentsuji Prisoners' Camp in Japan.

A fifth Chaplain, Lt. (jg) Earl Ray Brewster, was released last February.

Sanley R. Pryor, 51, a senior Adminis-
(Please turn to Next Page)

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Obituaries

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trative Officer of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, U. S. Navy Department, died 2 Aug. following a sudden heart attack.

Mr. Pryor, a veteran of World War I, was a native of Smithburg, Md. He joined the Navy as a civilian employee following his discharge from the Army in 1919 and was employed continuously until the time of his death.

Mr. Pryor was a member of the Knights Templar, Washington Commandery No. 1, the Almas Temple and the Columbia Lodge of Frederick, Md. Masonic graveside services were held before his burial at Middletown, Md.

Col. Jay W. Grissinger, MC, USA-Ret., died 8 Aug. 1945 at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Funeral services were held 10 Aug. in the chapel at Ft. Myer, Va., followed by burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Col. Grissinger was born in Mechanicsburg, Pa., 70 years ago. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1898, and from the Army School of Medicine in 1902, after which he was commissioned in the Regular Army.

For outstanding services as Chief Surgeon of the Rainbow Division in France during the First World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Subsequently he was Chief Surgeon of the Army of Occupation in Germany for six months.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mabel U. Grissinger, of Harrisburg, Pa., and two sons, John Grissinger, of Westfield, N. J., and Theodore Grissinger who is on duty with the Army in France.

Maj. George Harold Crawford, CAC, USA, was killed in action while being transported aboard a Japanese prison ship which was bombed off Subic Bay, P.I., 15 Dec. 1944.

Major Crawford was commanding the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Anti-Aircraft at the time of the surrender of Corregidor. He was hospitalized at Bilbid Prison until September, 1942, when he was transferred to Cabantuan Prison. He remained there until 17 October 1944, and then was returned to Bilbid to await further transfer. Major Crawford was listed by the Japanese Government as being among the prisoners killed when the Japanese ship was bombed and sunk 15 Dec. Letters from fellow prisoners to his family stated that

his health was good at the time of his embarkation.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Helen Travis Crawford, and their daughter, Emily Dulaney, age 9, of Bowling Green, Va.; his mother, Mrs. Frances G. Muldary Crawford, of Route 8, Fifth & Coleman, Spokane, Wash.; one brother, Sgt. Robert D. Crawford, USA; two sisters, Mrs. Norman J. Campbell and Mrs. Harold J. March, both of Route 8, Fifth and Coleman, Spokane, Wash.

Major Crawford was born 15 Dec. 1907, at Fairfield, Wash. He graduated from high school at Sand Point, Idaho, attended the University of Idaho and entered the United States Military Academy in July, 1929. He was graduated with the class of 1933 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery.

He was assigned to duty with the Fourth Coast Artillery at Fort Amador, C. Z. On 22 September 1934, he married Miss Helen Satterlee Travis, then of Richmond, Va. Their daughter was born 18 Nov. 1935, in the Canal Zone.

As a first lieutenant, he then served at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and Fortress Monroe, Va., where he graduated from the Coast Artillery School. In the summer of 1939 he was an R.O.T.C. field instructor and was commended for his work.

In October, 1939, he was assigned to duty in the Philippines where he served first with the 92nd Coast Artillery (P.S.) and later with the 60th C.A.

With other service wives Mrs. Crawford and their daughter returned to the States in February, 1941. She continues to make her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Travis, in Bowling Green, Va.

Development of Bomb (Continued from Page 1519)

Inherent in this knowledge by any long-term policy of secrecy. Mindful of these considerations as well as the grave problems that arise concerning the control of the weapon and the implications of this science for the peace of the world, the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, has appointed an Interim Committee to consider these matters. Membership of the Committee is as follows: The Secretary of War, Chairman; the Honorable James F. Byrnes, now Secretary of State; the Honorable Ralph A. Bard, former Under Secretary of the Navy; the Honorable William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and President of the Carnegie

(Please turn to Next Page)



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Development of Bomb

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Institution of Washington; Dr. James B. Conant, Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee and President of Harvard University; Dr. Karl T. Compton, Chief of the Office of Field Service in the Office of Scientific Research and Development and President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Mr. George L. Harrison, Special Consultant to the Secretary of War and President of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Harrison is alternate Chairman of the Committee.

"The Committee is charged with the responsibility of formulating recommendations to the President concerning the post-war organization that should be established to direct and control the future course of the United States in this field both with regard to the research and developmental aspects of the entire field and to its military applications. It will make recommendations with regard to the problems of both national and international control. In its consideration of these questions, the Committee has had the benefit of the views of the scientists who have participated in the project. These views have been brought to the attention of the Committee by an advisory group selected from the leading physicists of the country who have been most active on this subject. This group is composed of Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, Dr. E. O. Lawrence, Dr. H. A. Compton, and Dr. Enrico Fermi. The Interim Committee has also consulted the representatives of those industries which have been most closely connected with the multitude of problems that have been faced in the production phases of the project. Every effort is being bent toward assuring that this weapon and the new field of science that stands behind it will be employed wisely in the interests of the security of peace-loving nations and the well-being of the world."

* Colonel Llewellyn was replaced by Sir Ronald I. Campbell in December 1943 and the latter, in turn, by the Earl of Halifax. The late Field Marshal Sir John Dill was replaced by Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson early in 1945.

Russia Declares War

In a move, estimated by high military experts to materially shorten the length of the war in the Pacific, The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics formally declared war against Japan on 8 August.

USSR Comrade Molotov, Foreign Commissar, in a short message to the Japanese Ambassador Sato made the following statement:

"After the rout and capitulation of Hitlerite Germany, Japan remained the only great power which still stands for continuation of war.

The demand of the three powers, United States, Great Britain and China, of 26 July this year for unconditional surrender of the Japanese armed forces was rejected by Japan. Thus, the proposal made by the Japanese government to the Soviet Union for mediation in the Far East war has lost all foundation.

"Taking into account Japan's refusal to capitulate, the Allies approached the Soviet government with a proposal to join in the war against Japanese aggression and thus shorten the period until the finish of war to decrease the number of casualties and contribute toward the most speedy restoration of peace.

"True to its obligation as an ally, the Soviet government accepted the proposal of the Allies and has joined the declaration of Allied powers of July 26 this year.

"The Soviet government considers this policy of hers is the only means capable of bringing nearer peace, to deprive the peoples of further sacrifices and sufferings, and give the Japanese people the opportunity to rid themselves of those dangers of destruction suffered by Germany after her refusal to accept unconditional surrender.

"In view of the above stated, the Soviet government declares as from tomorrow—that is, 9 August—the Soviet Union will consider herself in a state of war against Japan."

Dependent Travel

Proposed instructions of the Navy Department which would permit travel of dependents to the official residence of the senior dependent or to the residence of relatives of Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard personnel declared missing, dead or injured, without application to the head of the department, were ruled by the Comptroller General this week as being not within the conditions of the statute.

The statute, the General Accounting Office states, requires that a determination be made on application of the dependent in all cases where travel is desired to a place other than the official residence of the person reported as injured, dead or missing.

BUY WAR BONDS

Seek Officers for RA

(Continued from First Page)

partment cannot announce the conditions which will govern selection of these officers or the number required. However, it is desired that officers who have served in the emergency, whether or not they are still on active duty, be given the opportunity of indicating their interest in obtaining a Regular Army commission. An officer making such a statement of interest may go off active duty or remain in the service without prejudice to his chances of being tendered a commission when legislation is enacted. It is the intention of the War Department that the fact that an officer has not remained in active service will not affect the grade to be offered or the position he will occupy on the promotion list.

"b. The plan for selecting and integrating officers into the Regular Army officers corps, as well as the size and composition of that corps, will finally be determined by Congress. The War Department will recommend that those officers integrated into the Regular Army will be of such age and physical condition as will permit them to serve for a reasonably long period before being retired. No officer will be appointed in a grade higher than that which he held in war time.

"c. The content of this circular will be brought to the attention of every officer at the earliest opportunity.

"2. Submission of 'Statement of Interest'

"a. Officers interested in being considered for commission in the Regular Army, following enactment of appropriate legislation, will submit a 'Statement of Interest,' in duplicate, to their immediate commanding officer using the following form:

(Name) _____
(Serial No., Year of Birth, Component, Unit) _____
(Date) _____
(Present Address) _____
To: The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C.
Subject: Statement of Interest in Consideration for Commission in the Regular Army.
1. I have read the statement concerning the outlook for the commissioning of present war-time officers in the Regular Army as published in WD Circular _____
2. I desire to be considered for a commission in the Regular Army. My first choice is: _____
(Arm or Service) _____
Second Choice: _____
(Arm or Service) _____
3. I have attended the following schools or colleges for the indicated number of years and hold the indicated degrees. _____
4. My professional or business experience is as follows: _____
5. My military record is as follows: (indicate source and date of commission; date of entry on active duty; total years of active duty, separately for enlisted and commissioned service; decorations, etc.) _____
6. I desire to add the following information concerning myself which I believe would make me valuable as a Regular Army officer. _____
7. Former immediate (preferably recent) commanding officers from whom an Officer Evaluation Report may be obtained: (List three.) _____
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
(Name) (Rank) (Last known address)
(Dates served under)
(Signed) _____
(Permanent Home Mailing Address)

Note: Officers of Arms or Services with the Air Force who desire such a status may enter their choice in paragraph 2 thus: Air Corps (Signal Corps) (or other Arm or Service)

"b. Indorsements

"(1) First indorsement. — The immediate commanding officer will indorse each copy of 'Statement of Interest' and will include the following statements:

"(a) 'I do (or do not) recommend this officer for commission in the Regular Army and consider him of (below average, average, above average, or superior) suitability.'

"(b) 'In comparing this officer with other officers of similar grade under my command or personally known to me and whom I would be willing to recommend for permanent commission in the Regular Army, I rank him No. out of a total of such officers.'

"(c) 'His last five efficiency ratings were:

"(d) 'I have known this officer for months; he has served under me months.'

"Indorsing officers with insufficient personal knowledge for recommendation will substitute: 'Insufficient information for recommendation' in (a) above and will omit (b).

"(2) Second Indorsement.—The next higher headquarters of the officer making the First Indorsement will indorse the 'Statement of Interest' indicating concurrence or non-concurrence with the First Indorsement. If commission in the Regular Army is recommended, a statement as in (b) of the first indorsement will be included.

"c. Forwarding

"Upon completion of the Second Indorsement, the 'Statement of Interest' and accompanying papers (see paragraph 4 b below) will be forwarded directly to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C., or through such other channels as local headquarters may direct.

"3. Procedure for Officers not on Active Duty

"Officers and former officers, other than retired, who have served since 7 December 1941 and who have been relieved from active duty under honorable conditions may submit the above 'Statement of Interest' form to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C., directly.

"4. Officer Evaluation Report

"Officer Evaluation Reports (form WD AGO PRT 461) provide a thorough evaluation of individual officers for use in consideration for commission in the Regular Army. They will be prepared with extreme care and thoroughness and must be based on adequate personal information.

"a. Each 'Statement of Interest' will be accompanied by an Officer Evaluation Report (form WD AGO PRT 461) properly filled out by the immediate commanding officer of the interested officer, unless the superior officer has insufficient knowledge of the interested officer to properly evaluate his qualifications. If Officer Evaluation Report forms are not available, the report will be prepared and forwarded when they are received.

"b. The next higher headquarters to the rating officer will indorse the Officer Evaluation Report, either indicating concurrence or non-concurrence with the ratings given in Sections III, IV, and V of the Officer Evaluation Report and forward the file as described in paragraph 2c above.

"c. Officer Evaluation Reports upon which accurate rating by immediate superiors is impossible because of insufficient time of observation, will be forwarded as prescribed in paragraph 4a above, with Side 1 completed as far as practicable. Any intermediate headquarters having any officer listed in paragraph 7 of the 'Statement of Interest' under its jurisdiction, will arrange for completion of the report by that officer. In such cases, the indorsement mentioned in paragraph 4b above, may be omitted if impracticable to prepare.

"6. Disposition of Applications and Officer Evaluation Reports

"After processing by The Adjutant General, the 'Statements of Interest' and Officer Evaluation Reports will be forwarded for study and appraisal to the Major Force of the Arm or Service for which first choice is indicated, and returned therefrom to The Adjutant General for custody within 30 days.

"7. Additional Evaluation

"The Adjutant General will obtain additional Officer Evaluation Reports from listed former immediate superiors upon request from the interested Major Force. These will be disposed of as prescribed in paragraph 6, above.

"8. Distribution of Officer Evaluation Reports

"Officer Evaluation Report forms (WD AGO PRT 461) and instructions for their use, Officer Evaluation Report Instruction Booklets (WD AGO PRT 462), will be distributed through channels as soon as available."

The sale of surplus medical supplies, mules and wool caps to UNRRA for relief and rehabilitation work in Europe, for approximately \$800,000, has been reported from the Mediterranean Field Commissioner's Office, Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, Army-Navy Liquidation Deputy Commissioner, has announced.

ATC at Potsdam

The AAF Air Transport Command took the United States diplomatic and military delegations, to and from the Big Three conference at Potsdam. Fifteen C-54s were employed in the mission in a manner that has become standardized through previous United Nations war conferences.

This air service was supplemented by one of the same type aircraft operated by the Navy and by seven C-47s assigned by the European Division, ATC. The ATC assigned the Potsdam mission to the direction of Lt. Col. Malcolm A. MacIntyre, Deputy Chief of Priorities and Traffic, ATC Headquarters, Washington.

Ten of the planes were the new S-54E type with enlarged passenger capacity; four were the C-54D type; and the fifteenth was the special mission plane used first by President Roosevelt and now by President Truman.

The majority of the crews were drawn from the 503rd Air Base Unit at National Airport, Washington, D. C. Other crews were assigned from the Ferrying Division. The Presidential plane had its customary special crew headed by Lt. Col. Henry T. Myers, who piloted the plane for the late President Roosevelt on trips to former conferences. For this meeting President Truman traveled by air from Brussels.

Contraband Weapons

On charges of violation of the customs statutes and bringing live ammunition into this country, Lt. Comdr. Eguen B. Meader is standing courts martial trial in one of the strangest cases in the history of the Navy.

Twelve charges with 101 specifications involving 180 stolen weapons are lodged against the defendant. The Navy has spent seven months in preparing its case, which is being prosecuted by Lieut. Comdr. Allen Blank, USNR, assisted by Lieut. Harold E. Magnuson. The trial is being held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

In the forty-two wooden cases that Commander Meader is accused of shipping to the United States from North Africa are automatic machine guns, rifles, revolvers, pistols, anti-tank guns, hand grenades, mixed pyrotechnics and bayonets. The weapons include United States Army and Navy ammunition, captured enemy equipment and British and French ammunition, stolen, it is alleged, while Commander Meader was stationed at Mers-el-kebir, Algeria, as executive officer of the naval station there.

A member of the Naval Reserve, Commander Meader attended the Naval Academy at Annapolis from which he went to Princeton, graduating magna cum laude in 1935. He was in business in New York before volunteering to go overseas in August, 1942.

Psychologists Needed

The Adjutant General has been authorized an additional procurement objective for the appointment of approximately 100 warrant officers and enlisted men and women as second lieutenants, Army of the United States, who are qualified as clinical psychologists, it was disclosed this week.

According to the War Department it is desired to make this opportunity for appointment known to as many qualified individuals as possible, since those applicants offering the highest qualifications will be selected. Applicants should have a doctorate or master's degree in some recognized field of psychology. As a minimum, a bachelor's degree in psychology is acceptable if accompanied by 3 years of pertinent experience.

8th Army Promotions

Eighth Army Headquarters, Leyte, P. I.—The following promotions have been announced for the staff of Lt. Gen. Robert I. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander:

Lt. Col. to Col.—Charles C. Hubbard, MC, Uniontown, Pa.; Richard Hosmer, GSC, Sharon, Mass.; Otis W. Snyder, MC, Mathias, W. Va.

2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.—Robert A. Delpino, Inf., New Castle, N. H.; Charles E. Graham, AGD, Memphis, Tenn.; Thomas J. Mahan, Inf., Garwood N. J.; John E. Vanderploeg, MAC, Sterling, Ill.

Direct non-combat appointments as 2nd Lt.—Oliver E. Allen, Irwin M. Cymrot, Willard Ragsdale Smith, Oscar W. Stevens, Albert T. Miller, CE.

Britain's Navy

The British Information Services has compiled the following list of British and Dominion warships (down to destroyers) that have been announced within the last few months as forming part of the British Pacific Fleet and the British East Indies Fleet:

BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET

Battleships

H. M. S. Howe.
King George V.
Duke of York.
(The Howe, flagship of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, the King George V and the Duke of York are new 35,000-ton battleships completed during this war. They carry a main armament of ten 14-inch guns with a secondary armament of sixteen 5.25-inch guns.)
The Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, when he was Commander-in-Chief, British Home Fleet, flew his flag in the Duke of York in the action off North Cape in December 1943, which resulted in the sinking of the mighty German battleship Scharnhorst. His Majesty King George VI has visited her several times and on one occasion lived on board for a few days.

Fleet Carriers

H. M. S. Formidable.
Illustrious.
Indefatigable.
Indomitable.
Victorious.
(The Victorious, Illustrious and Formidable are of approximately 23,000 tons and were completed in this war. The Indefatigable and Indomitable are an improved Illustrious class.)

Cruisers

H. M. S. Black Prince.
Swiftsure.
Gambia (Royal Australian Navy).
Newfoundland.
Uganda (Royal Canadian Navy).
(The Black Prince of the modern Dido class was completed during this war and has a displacement of 5,500 tons and carries ten 3.25-inch guns as well as 16 smaller guns. The Swiftsure, one of Britain's newest cruisers, is of nearly 11,000 tons gross and is 555 feet long. Her main armament consists of 3 triple turret 6-inch guns, two forward and one aft. She also carries ten 4-inch, four 4-barrelled pom-poms and her decks bristle with minor armament, such as 20 millimeter oerlikons. The Gambia, one of the crown colonies class cruisers, has been lent to the Royal Australian Navy. Her displacement is 8,000 tons and she carries twelve 12-inch guns. The Uganda was the first of some 60 Canadian warships that will serve in the Pacific. Her nine 6-inch guns hurled 183 rounds of explosive at Miyaka Island, just south of Okinawa, in the space of a few minutes in the initial phase of the successful Okinawa campaign. The Uganda was turned over to the Royal Canadian Navy by the British Admiralty after she had seen many actions in the Mediterranean. The main job of the Uganda, after the opening of the Okinawa attack, was to help provide a close screen for British aircraft carriers, whose naval pilots recently set a record by flying off 4,532 sorties in a few weeks, hammering Japanese airfields, installations, coastal vessels, radar stations, barracks, etc.)

Destroyers

Troubridge.
Tenacious.
Termagant.
Napier (Royal Australian Navy).
Napal (Royal Australian Navy).
Nizam (Royal Australian Navy).
Norman (Royal Australian Navy).
Quiberon (Royal Australian Navy).
Quickmatch (Royal Australian Navy).
Undine.
Barfleur.
Grenville.
(The Royal Australian Navy destroyers were turned over to the Royal Australian Navy by the British Admiralty in 1940-41).

BRITISH EAST INDIES FLEET

Battleships

H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth.
Vallant.
Richelieu (French).
(The Queen Elizabeth and the Vallant, both about 35,000 tons, were built during the last war but extensively modernized a few years before the outbreak of this war. They carry a main armament of eight 15-inch guns and a secondary armament of eight 6-inch and eight high-angle guns.)

The French battleship Richelieu has a displacement of 35,000 tons and carries eight 15-inch guns and 20 smaller dual-purpose guns. Speed is over 30 knots.)

Battle Cruisers

H. M. S. Renown.
(The Renown—32,000 tons. Main armament, six 15-inch guns; secondary armament twenty 4.5-inch guns. Complement of approximately 1,200 officers and men.)

Escort Carriers

Amber.
Begum.
Argonaut.
Ceylon.
Enryalus.
(The Argonaut and Enryalus, of the modern Dido class, were completed during this war and have a speed of over 30 knots.)

Cruisers

Emperor.
Shah.
Nigeria.
Suffolk.
Van Tromp (Dutch).

(The Argonaut and Enryalus, of the modern Dido class, were completed during this war and have a speed of over 30 knots.)

Their displacement is 5,500 tons and they carry ten 3.25-inch guns as well as 16 smaller guns.

The Netherlands light cruiser Tromp has also joined the fleet. She has a speed of well over 30 knots and a displacement of 3,500 tons.)

Destroyers

Kempenfelt.
Penn.
Paladin.
Roebuck.
Redoubt.
Eskimo.
Racehorse.
Rotherham.
Saumarez.
Venus.
Vigaro.
Vigilant.
Verulam.
Ursa.

NOTE: Only those ships released for publication by the Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, can be given in this list. Also, it should be remembered that any ship may be transferred from one Fleet to another, or withdrawn from operations altogether, without official disclosure for some considerable time.

U. S. Posts in Persia

Teheran, Iran—Seven U. S. Army camps in the Persian Gulf Command in Iran bear the names of soldiers who lost their lives in moving vital war material to Soviet Russia along one of the war's longest supply lifelines.

The Third Military Railway Service camp at Doroud honors one of the first high-ranking American officers to be killed in World War II—Col. John Arrin Gillies, at the time of his death a member of the U. S. Military Mission to Iran and Iraq.

Camp Mario H. Pomato at Khurramabad bears the name of a master sergeant who, on 22 Aug., 1943, was shot by bandits on the Motor Transport Service route between Andimeshk and Khurramabad.

At the Persian Gulf port of Bandar Shahpur, the camp area was designated as Camp Gifford on 6 Sept., 1943, for Pfc. Harry M. Gifford, first soldier to lose his life there.

Another Motor Transport Service Route camp, that at Hamadan, is named after Maj. Edward D. Park, who lost his life in June, 1943, three months after his arrival in Iran.

An MTS road camp at Burjird honors 2nd Lt. Donald G. Nelson who was killed in a motor vehicle accident Sept. 6, 1943, at Hamadan.

The railroad camp at Andimeshk, until recently headquarters of the 791st Railway Operating Battalion, is known as Camp Kramer in honor of T/5 Sidney Kramer, a member of a medical detachment, who was killed 16 Jan., 1943 in a railway accident at Khasrovi.

Two camps bear the names of men who died during the training period in the states. At Qum, Camp Schindler is named for Pfc. Richard M. Schindler, a member of the 730th Railway Operating Battalion who was killed 13 Oct., 1942 at Fort Wayne, Ind. Camp Lowe at Ahwaz is named for 1st Lt. William A. Lowe, a member of the 711th Railway Operating Battalion from its activation until his death 10 July, 1942 at Camp Claiborne, La.

Two railroad camps honor former railroad presidents who played important wartime roles. Camp Scott at Arak is named for Col. Thomas L. Scott of the U. S. Volunteers, who, in the Civil War, inaugurated the movement of troops by rail and is considered to be the founder of the Military Railway Service. In Teheran, Camp Atterbury, headquarters of the 3rd MRS, is named after the late Brig. Gen. W. W. Atterbury who, in World War I, was assigned by Gen. John J. Pershing to head the MRS of the AEF in France.

Pacific Art Awards

Army Hdqs., MidPac, Ft. Shafter, T. H.—"Dressing Backstage," watercolor by Sgt. Kenneth A. Reid, has been awarded first prize by judges of the art exhibition held at Ft. Shafter by the Visual Documentary Section, historical art records section of Army Headquarters, Middle Pacific.

Sergeant Reid's painting depicts a USO troupe getting ready to perform before a soldier audience. It was selected from 80 paintings and drawings.

Second prize at the exhibition went to a watercolor, "Shots," by Sgt. Michael Ramus, showing soldiers lined up for inoculations.

The judges' third choice was a drawing by Sgt. Eli Jacobi, entitled "Respite," showing Okinawa soldiers resting.

A popular vote to determine the public's preferences listed the following in the order named: "Night Scene—Okinawa," by Cpl. Wayne Ferguson; "Second Panel," by Sgt. Ramus; and "Spuds," by Cpl. Edward A. Sollenback.

Decorated in France

With the 5th Armored Division in Germany—Col. Glen H. Anderson, Inf., USA, Commanding Combat Command "R," tank and infantry spearhead of the 5th Armored Division, has been awarded the Luxembourg Croix de Guerre and has been named Commander in the Order of Merit created by Adolphe de Nassau.

Gen. Grunert Retires

After 47 years of service in the United States Army which he entered as a private during the Spanish-American War, Lt. Gen. George Grunert, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command, retired from active duty 31 July. He reached the statutory retirement age of 64 on 21 July. His successor has not yet been announced.

General Grunert went to the Eastern Defense Command in August, 1943, as deputy Commander. On 8 Oct. 1943, he was promoted to lieutenant general and given command of the area which now includes 40 states, the District of Columbia, and the U. S. Army bases at Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland and Bermuda.

General Grunert has held many key assignments in this country and abroad. After the Armistice which ended World War I, he was Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army of Occupation with Headquarters at Coblenz, Germany. Prior to his present assignment he was Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands under General Brehon B. Somervell. He commanded the Philippine Department from 31 May 1940 until he turned the command over to General MacArthur on 31 Oct. 1941. On 14 July 1944, he was named President of the Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances connected with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Last Saturday, General Grunert was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious service" in the Army Service Forces from April 1942 to August 1943. He first won the medal for his service in World War I, during which he was also awarded the Purple Heart for a wound received in action, and the French Legion of honor.

Born on 21 July 1881, at White Haven, General Grunert, at the age of seventeen, ran away from home to fight in the Spanish-American War. He enlisted in the Regular Army in 1898, and saw his first service in Cuba, where he served through the grades from private to quartermaster sergeant in the Second Artillery.

General Grunert was commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry on 28 April 1901, and his first assignment was with the 11th Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va. He began his second tour of foreign service in March, 1902, when he was sent to the Philippines.

Returning to the United States, he was stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where he served until October, 1906. He was then assigned to the Army of Cuban Pacification at Pinal del Rio, Cuba, where he was promoted to first lieutenant on 16 April 1908. In August of the same year, he returned to the United States, this time joining the 5th Cavalry at Fort Apache, Arizona.

The years that followed included another tour of service in Cuba, and duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and at San Antonio, Texas, as Acting Quartermaster. In 1913, General Grunert went to Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The teaching phase of his career was interrupted, however, when he was sent to Fort Ringgold, Texas, to serve with the 3rd Cavalry. He was there from April to July, 1916, when he was promoted to captain and then served successively at Brownsville, Texas, and Fort Sheridan, Ill., with the Illinois National Guard until November, 1916; with the 3rd Cavalry at Brownsville until March, 1917; and at Fort Sam Houston and Camp Travis, Texas.

General Grunert's overseas service during World War I began when he sailed for France in the latter part of December, 1917. He served in Belgium with the 40th British Infantry Division as an observer until January, 1918, and then was assigned to General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, at Chaumont, where he remained for only a month before he was named to the General Staff of the First Army Corps. He saw action in the Neufchateau, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne sectors.

He was advanced to the rank of colonel (temporary) on 27 April 1919, but, after the war, reverted to his permanent rank of captain. He was promoted to the permanent rank of major on 1 July 1920, and to lieutenant colonel on 27 April 1921.

He had two tours of duty on the War Department General Staff and two tours on the faculty of the Army War College. He attended a two-year course at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and advanced to the permanent rank of colonel on 1 August 1932. On 1 November 1936, he became a brigadier general, permanent rank.

Ordered back to the Philippines, General Grunert commanded the 23rd Brigade at Fort William McKinley, and, in 1938, succeeded General George C. Marshall as commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade, with headquarters

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at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. On 1 December 1939, he was promoted to major general. On 31 May 1940, he was given command of the Philippine Department, where he remained until 31 October 1941.

Upon his return to the United States, General Grunert commanded the Sixth Army Corps with headquarters at Providence, R. I., and later was named Commanding General of the Sixth Corps Area, with headquarters at Chicago.

In August, 1942, he was ordered to the Headquarters of the Army Service Forces in Washington. He was first Chief of Administrative Services and was later named Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands, remaining in that post until his assignment to the Eastern Defense Command, in August 1943.

General and Mrs. Grunert, the former Florence Reynolds of St. Louis, have a son, Col. George R. Grunert, who recently returned to this country after service in Burma, and a daughter, Mary, widow of Maj. H. R. Wynkoop, who met his death while a prisoner of the Japanese.

Marianas Operations

Advance Headquarters, Guam — The extent of mopping-up operations in the Marianas since their capture, and the nature of the resistance to our assaults there, is shown in figures on Japanese casualties at Saipan, Guam and Tinian from the beginning of the Marianas operation to date:

Casualties to the Enemy

	Killed in Action before Island Secured	Killed in Action after Island Secured	TOTAL Killed	POW
Saipan	21,387	5,642	27,029	2,453
Guam	10,984	7,353	18,337	1,071
Tinian	5,546	937	6,483	851

AAF Sleeve Insignia

Additional shoulder sleeve insignia for members of designated Army Air Forces commands have been authorized by Change 4, AR 600-40 and Change 5, AR 600-35, both issued 25 July.

The insignia consists of an arc tab to be worn above the shoulder sleeve insignia of the AAF. The tab is ultramarine blue with golden orange letters designating the command.

Increased Compensation Rates

Before adjourning for the summer recess, the Senate passed an amended H.R. 3644, reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, a bill which would increase the rates of compensation or pension for service-incurred disabilities in excess of total disability. As amended by the committee and passed by the Senate, the bill differs from the measure as it passed the House in increases of amounts to be paid for certain categories of disabilities. The Senate bill does not lower any amount contained in the House bill, keeps a few of the amounts at the same level, but increases several of the allowances.

The rates of compensation or pension in the bill as passed by the House grade from \$123.75 to \$300 per month according to the type or combination of types of disability and according to the need of the aid and attendance of a nurse. The rates in the bill as passed by the Senate range from \$150 to \$300 per month according to types of disability and the need of an attendant's aid.

As the Senate form of the bill was passed after the earlier adjournment of the House to 8 October, the bill cannot be sent to conference and to the President until Congress reconvenes in the Fall.

Poison Liquor

Hdq., Communications Zone — A total of 188 American soldiers died from methyl alcohol poisoning from 1 Jan. to 10 July in France and Germany, the Chief Surgeon's office of Com Z revealed in sounding a warning to troops to be careful of their liquor sources.

Sale of the poison liquor was blamed on "bootleggers" who add flavoring and coloring materials to the methyl or "wood" alcohol and sell it as whisky, cognac, Scotch, brandy or other intoxicating beverages.

The German passenger ship "Carriha," captured by the British at Flessburg, sailed recently for Le Havre, France, where she is being fitted out as a 1,000-troop transport for carrying American soldiers home from Europe.

Navy Petroleum Needs

Even when total Borneo petroleum production is available approximately 12 to 18 months from now, it will be limited to about three per cent of military petroleum product requirements for the Pacific operations, Capt. A. W. Rutter, (SC), USNR, officer in charge of Fuel Division of the Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, said this week.

Reopening of the Borneo oil fields does not solve the Allies petroleum production problems, Capt. Rutter said, and pointed out that the Tarakan field will be the first at Borneo to produce oil for the Allies. Its production, he said, will not exceed 4,800 barrels a day by the end of 1945, a figure which represents less than one per cent of the total Pacific war requirements.

Capt. Rutter said that the Seria field will add 10,000 to 12,000 barrels per day within a year after its rehabilitation. Balikpapan should contribute about 20,000 barrels a day, but it is extremely unlikely that any of its oil will be available within a year, he said.

Meanwhile, best available figures indicate the Allies still require, on a world-wide basis, more petroleum products than while the war in Europe was in progress, Captain Rutter said.

Moro Minesweepers

Minesweeping is not necessarily a modern scientific naval operation, but can be carried on in primitive fashion as well, the Navy Department revealed this week.

In the Sulu Archipelago, for instance, sweeping of Japanese mines is being carried forward with crude outrigger canoes, pieces of Manila line and native Moro skill. Although officially non-existent, the Philippine Navy has virtually no organization, no regulation, no charts and no instruments, yet it is functioning to the best advantage of the Allied high command.

With meager equipment, outrigger canoes, Manila line and hammers and hatchets to chop the mines from their moorings, the Moro men are helping sweep Japanese minefields. Two units of their "minesweepers" have been working in the shallow waters of the Sulu Archipelago since the Japanese sowed the first of several thousand mines there.

No casualties have resulted from Moro mine sweeping, but 15 men have been killed attempting to salvage explosives from the live mines.

Croft Bond Sales

Camp Croft, S. C.—The Mighty 7th War Loan drive at Croft soared to a smashing climax, with the final tally of war bond purchases showing the astronomical figure of \$1,231,136.75, more than double the previous high, which was the established camp record, of \$603,044.03 for the 6th War Loan drive.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson this week announced relaxation of restrictions on importing currency. Import controls over United States paper money can now be released, he said, due to the defeat of Germany. One of the purposes of the controls was to reduce foreign exchange values to Germans of the United States currency in their possession. Under the new ruling United States currency in denominations of \$20 or less may be imported freely.

It is expected that the New York Stock Exchange will in the near future ask the Federal Reserve Board to modify the margin rules which became effective 5 July. These rules increased margin requirements to 75 per cent and placed other restrictions on margin accounts.

The American Bureau of Metal Statistics says that the production of gold in the United States during June aggregated 71,882 ounces, as compared with 73,238 ounces in May. Gold output in the United States for the first six months of this year was placed at 418,804 ounces as compared with 505,560 ounces for the first six months of last year.

Figures announced 7 Aug. by the War Production Board give the month-by-month effect of cutbacks reported to WPB's Production Readjustment Committee from 1 April to 28 July and reveal that schedules for the four months of April, May, June and July were reduced by approximately \$2 billion. By contrast, August schedules alone have been reduced by more than half that amount, or about \$1,296,000,000. V. E. cuts in contracts processed by the committee include those made in April before the final collapse of German resistance in Europe total about \$15 billion, of which \$8,509,000,000 affect 1945 schedules and \$6,725,000,000 affect 1946 schedules. These figures, it was emphasized by the committee, cover gross cutbacks, or scheduled reductions in prime contracts. They make no allowance for new contracts that have been let for war work of any increases in production resulting from rescheduling; that is, where an item under contract is cut out by a service for one month and partially or entirely restored for a later month. They represent, therefore, a report on cutbacks and are not to be taken as a measure of the net decline in the war production program.

RCA Dividend Declared

Following the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America held 3 Aug. in New York, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President, announced that a dividend of 87½ cents per share has been declared on the outstanding shares of \$3.50 Cumulative First Preferred stock, for the period 1 July 1945, to 30 September 1945. The dividend is payable 1 Oct. 1945, to holders of record at the close of business 7 Sept. 1945.

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

Planned disposal of war-damaged and over-age vessels, incapable of further operation, under an orderly program that will avoid flooding the scrap market after the fall of Japan, has been announced by the United States Maritime Commission.

According to the Commission recent bids on vessels offered for scrap have shown a downward trend in prices. Bids on a 9,100 deadweight ton ship ranged from \$15,000 to \$22,000, while later bids on two 10,500 ton vessels ranged from \$9,000 to \$12,000. All of these bids were rejected.

Some months ago Vice Adm. E. S. Land, Chairman of the Commission, suggested a modern "ship breaking" industry under which ships would be systematically dismantled and all parts sold to bring the highest return to the Government and the taxpayer. The ship-breaking plan would be an addition to and an improvement on present scrapping methods. In any case, the actual work should be handled by private enterprise.

Under present plans such a program will be on a year-to-year basis so as not to flood the market and yet at the same time assure it of an adequate and orderly supply. In addition, the Commission points out, there are many other means of disposing of ships incapable of operation and these means will be thoroughly explored before any bids for scrapping only will be accepted.

Invitations to bid are available on two steel canal vessels and one wood tug, originally requisitioned for, and recently declared surplus by the armed services, the Maritime Commission states.

The vessels will be sold on an "as is, where is" basis, without operational restrictions. Bidding is not limited to citizens of the United States.

Otto S. Beyer has been appointed Labor Relations Advisor to the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration. He will serve as consultant to the agencies on matters dealing with labor and manpower.

From June 1944 to the present appointment, Mr. Beyer has served various agencies as a private consultant on labor, personnel and training with special contributions to the transportation and electric power industries. Between November of 1943 and June 1944, he had served with the Office of Defense Transportation and also as a member of the War Manpower Commission. From November 1935 to February 1943 he was with National Mediation Board serving as chairman.

For the first time since November 1942, monthly merchant ship deliveries fell below the 100 mark in July with the completion of 97 vessels of 895,185 deadweight tons, the United States Maritime Commission announced this week. In November 1942, 89 ships of 892,536 deadweight tons were turned out, and from that time until July, the monthly deliveries have been more than 100, the peak being reached in December 1943 with 219 ships of 2,058,893 deadweight tons.

West Coast shipyards produced nearly half of the ships delivered in July. The 409,843 deadweight tons of the 42 ships built on the West Coast were 45.8 per cent of the total tonnage of 895,185 tons. East Coast yards delivered 24 ships totalling 256,940 deadweight tons or 28.7 per cent. Yards on the Gulf Coast built 25 vessels with an aggregate of 198,342 deadweight tons, and 22.1 per cent of the tonnage.

Three new all welded steel barge type car floats, 250 x 34 feet, 9 feet 1 inch have been declared surplus and will be disposed of at a public sale, the United States Maritime Commission has announced. Invitations to bid on all, all or any, or only one, are now available and will be opened on 20 August, 1945.

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Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

Capt. Michael J. Daly, Inf.; Led his company heroically into Nurnburg, Germany and cleaned out city under steady fire of machine guns, and small arms fire, wiping out a strong anti-tank group.

T.Sgt. Robert E. Gerstung, Inf.; Heroism and intrepidity near Berg, Germany.

S.Sgt. Marcario Garcia, Inf.; Although painfully wounded remained at his post of duty and singlehandedly assaulted two enemy machine gun emplacements killing six Germans and taking four prisoners.

S.Sgt. Raymond H. Cooley, Inf.; Heroically held an armed hand grenade, although wounded seriously to avoid wounding fellow soldiers thereby losing his right hand.

Pfc. William H. Thomas, Inf.; Killed three enemy Japanese after both his legs were blown off by enemy fire.

Distinguished Service Medal

Lt. Gen. George Grunert, USA, (OLC); Army Service Forces.

Maj. Gen. James A. Ullo, USA, (OLC); US Army.

Rear Adm. R. E. Davison, USN, (GS); Comdr. of Task Force operating against Japanese in Pacific.

Maj. Gen. George C. Dunham, Director of Health and Sanitation for the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Col. G. A. Williams, SC; Signal officer of First Army in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany.

Col. F. L. Hamilton, USA; Serving in the Pacific.

Maj. Gen. George C. Dunham, USA, Executive Administrator.

Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, USA, Com. Gen. 11th Airborne Division.

Brig. Gen. Charles E. Hart, USA, Artillery Officer, First Army.

Brig. Gen. George A. Miller, USA, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, First Army.

Brig. Gen. John A. Rogers, USA, Surgeon of First Army.

Brig. Gen. Truman C. Thorson, USA, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, First Army.

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Wilson, USA, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, First Army.

Col. Herman Beukema, USA, GSC, Director of ASD.

Col. William A. Carter, jr., CE, Army Engineer, First Army.

Col. Benjamin A. Dickson, GSC, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, First Army.

Col. John J. Dubelde, jr., GSC, Deputy Director, Budget Division, WD.

Col. Fred L. Hamilton, GSC, QMC, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4.

Col. Andrew T. McNamara, QMC, Quartermaster, First Army.

Col. Samuel L. Myers, GSC, Cav., Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, First Army.

Col. Charles F. Williams, GSC, Deputy Chief of Staff (Administration), First Army.

Col. Grant A. Williams, SC, Signal Officer, First Army.

Second Oak Leaf Cluster to DSM

Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, USA, Com. Gen. Eighth Army.

Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, USA, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia Command.

Oak Leaf Cluster to DSM

Lt. Gen. George Grunert, USA, Deputy Chief of Staff, ASF.

Maj. Gen. Charles T. Harris, jr., USA, Chief of Industrial Service, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

Navy Cross

Lt. Comdr. Louis F. Pressler, USNR.

Lt. Donald V. Hartig, USNR.

Lt. (jg) Richard D. Panther, USN.

Verne S. Hartgraves, AMM/c.

1st Lt. Frank J. Wright.

Rear Adm. R. S. Berkey, USN; Battle of Surigao Strait, Leyte Gulf and Philippine Islands.

Comdr. P. E. Summers, USN; Submarine war.

Lt. D. V. Hartig, USNR; Marcus Island.

AMM 1c V. S. Hartgraves, USN; Marcus Islands.

1st Lt. F. J. Wright, USMC; Iwo Jima.

Legion of Merit

Capt. R. L. Hart, SC; Commodore T. R. Kurtz, USN-Ret.; Commodore A. J. Wellings, USN; Col. Henry Parkman, jr., Col. Louis A. Guenther, GSC; Lt. Col. L. B. Dunham; Vice Adm. G. D. Murray, USN (GS); Maj. Gen. T. J. Hanley, jr., USA; Col. F. C. Foy; Col. R. M. Williams; Rear Adm. M. K. Metcalf, USN-Ret.; Commodore T. R. Kurtz, USN-Ret.; Col. C. F. Collier.

Commo. Thomas R. Kurtz, USN-Ret.; Commo. Augustus J. Wellings, USN; Col. Henry Parkman, jr.; Col. Louis A. Guenther, USA; Lt. Col. Lawrence B. Dunham.

Oak Leaf Cluster to Legion of Merit

Maj. Gen. T. J. Hanley, jr., Commanding India-Burma Air Service Command.

Gold Star to Legion of Merit

Vice Adm. George D. Murray, USN, Commander Air Force, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

Silver Star

Cpl. Edward W. Dubeck.

Comdr. W. G. Chapple, USN; (3rd GS) War patrol off Philippine Islands.

Lt. C. W. Styer, jr., USN; Submarine war.

Cpl. E. W. Dubeck, USMC; D. Day at Tinian.

2nd Lt. P. O. Pettigrew, USMC; Iwo Jima.

Pls. Sgt. L. M. Bucklin, USMC; Iwo Jima.

(Please turn to Next Page)

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Awards and Decorations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Bronze Star

Brig. Gen. S. M. Thomas, AUS; Capt. Colin Campbell, USN; Brig. Gen. M. H. Silverthorn, USMC; Lt. Col. N. Carroll, USMC; Capt. C. C. Jacobs, Jr., USMC; Capt. C. M. Ellington, USMC; Capt. J. R. Chalfin, USMC; Sgt. J. S. Ramey, USMC; Lt. (jg) F. M. Cooper, USN; Lt. Comdr. S. A. Bobczynski, USN; (GS); Capt. G. W. Anderson, Jr., USN; Lt. Comdr. R. W. Paine, Jr., USN; CMMH H. H. Eddy, USN; CEM H. F. Lick, USN; CMM M. J. Murray, USN; Maj. E. W. Clarke, USMC; Maj. J. R. Cleron, USMC; Capt. J. H. Fisher, USMC; Sgt. J. H. McQuillier, USMC; Sgt. R. M. Johnson, USMC; Maj. P. E. Holbrook, SC; Capt. Fillmore Jaffe, (OLC); 1st Lt. L. B. Allison; 1st Lt. A. Bold, (CE) USNR; Sgt. P. A. Lopata, USA.

Capt. Colin Campbell, USN; Maj. Paul E. Holbrook; Maj. Edmund W. Clarke; Maj. Joseph R. Cleron; Capt. James H. Fisher; Capt. Fillmore Jaffe; 1st Lt. Leon B. Allison; Lt. Joseph A. Bold, CE; Sgt. Paul A. Lopata; Sgt. James H. McQuillier; Sgt. Raymon (cq) M. Johnson.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Lt. Col. Jack R. Cram, Bonin and Volcano Islands.

Col. Harold E. Watson; Ens. Orlo C. G. Buswell, USNR; Ens. Malvin E. Lindblow, USNR; Seymour Harris, ARM1/c; Daniel M. Sheahan, ARM1/c; Vernon E. Vila, ARM2/c; Robert L. Minton, ARM2/c; Lydelle H. Hume, ARM3/c; Wayne C. Maxwell, ARM3/c; Paul J. Davis, S1c; Marvin J. Link, S1c; Ens. Muir E. Rickenbaugh, USNR; Ens. William F. Price, USNR; Colin E. Best, AMM1/c; Carl R. Pothier, AMM3/c; Frank R. Falk, ACRM; Earl C. Alpha, ARM2/c; Robert L. Wilkes, ARM2/c; Clovis J. Oregon, AMM1/c; Louis B. Struckman, S1c; Virgil E. VanCamp, S1c; Jack W. Truex, S1c.

2nd Lt. R. C. McGee, USMC; Western Carolines.

Lt. Col. J. R. Cram, USMC; Bonin and Volcano Islands area.

Col. H. E. Watson, USMC; Experimental Flights in Me 262.

Air Medal

Capt. K. E. Dahlstrom, (OLC); Capt. F. L. Hillis, (OLC); 1st Lt. R. W. Brown, Jr., (OLC); 1st Lt. R. J. Anspach; 1st Lt. A. K. Holt; Capt. R. M. Calland, USMC; Capt. H. E. Cook, USMC (2nd GS); 1st Lt. D. M. Callis, USMC (2nd GS); 1st Lt. R. S. Helstrom, USMC; 1st Lt. K. E. Klester, USMC; 1st Lt. S. J. Poslusny, USMC; 1st Lt. J. D. Toss, USMC; 1st Lt. J. A. Smith, USMC (2nd GS); Maj. Gen. T. J. Hanley, Jr., USA.

Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

Capt. Kenneth E. Dahlstrom; Capt. Fred L. Hillis; 1st Lt. Roy W. Brown, Jr.; 1st Lt. Robert J. Anspach; 1st Lt. James K. Holt.

Commendation Ribbon

Capt. John T. G. Stapler, USN-Ret.

Letters of Commendation

Capt. J. P. Thew, USN; Lt. J. K. Andrews, USNR; Lt. (jg) C. W. Richey, USN; Ens. J. S. Gibson, Jr., USN; CRM C. J. Becker, USN; CMM C. P. Dimpsey, USN; CTMM P. G. Dornberg, USN; CEM J. E. Higgins, USN; CRM R. J. Mohan, USN; CEM L. B. Parden, USN; TMM 1c J. S. Pennington, USN; CEM F. A. Stevens, USN; CTMM J. A. Stoekel, USN; CTMM J. H. Vreeland, USN; EM 1c H. B. Baird, USNR; MMM 1c P. G. Bukowski, USN; TMM B. E. Edwards, USN.

Foreign Decoration

Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch, USN, was presented with the decoration of National Order of the Southern Cross, Degree of Grand Officer, by the Brazilian Government in recognition of his services to the Brazilian Government as a former member of the American Naval Mission to that country.

Brazilian Decoration

Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air—Grand Officer of the National Order of the Southern Cross.

Navy Unit Commendations

To three hospital units—the USS Solace, the Naval Hospital, Pearl Harbor, and the Naval Mobile Hospital Number two. For extremely meritorious service during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

To the USS Darter—for outstanding heroism in action during a War Patrol against enemy Japanese Fleet units.

Meritorious Service Unit Star

To the Armed Forces Radio Service at Los Angeles.

Reserves at Annapolis

The first post graduate course in Naval Science and tactics ever offered members of the United States Naval Reserve opened at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis on 7 August.

More than 100 officers have signed up for the 10 months course and a number of additional officers are expected to report for instruction within the week. A total of 189 Reserve officers who have distinguished themselves in the service were selected from among nearly 800 applicants for the course, but possibly as many as 60 of these will not be able to attend the course because of the necessity of keeping men with their qualifications on active duty with the fleets.

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel

R. A. Lewis, CE
F. E. Handy, AC
A. F. Gaalaa, MC
B. M. Primer, MC
St. C. D. Welsh, AC
H. H. Richardson, AUS

Maj. to Lt. Colonel

K. A. Clark, AC
W. H. Walker, AC
George Fein, AC
H. I. Luftman, OD
C. D. Marsh, Cav.
H. L. Shinaberger, Inf.
R. V. Rester, AC
J. B. Hearne, Inf.
G. C. Anderson, DC
K. M. Clark, AUS
E. C. Mallory, Cav.
E. W. Suppiger, AC
J. S. Shropshire, Inf.
C. L. Hassmann, AUS
D. L. Hagan, Inf.
E. L. Rhett, AC
W. E. Foltz, SC
O. A. Daley, Inf.
D. E. Calhoun, AC
J. G. Studebaker, AC
G. E. Roelof, AC
M. T. McLean, AC
B. DeL. Nash, AUS
J. T. Burns, AGD
G. P. Rosser, OD
H. E. Robinson, Inf.
G. L. Pitre, Inf.
W. B. Minter, IGD
W. E. McCoy, TC
A. K. Van Cleef, OD
C. R. Drake, Inf.
T. E. G. Paradine, TC

Captain to Major

J. M. Stark, CWS
S. B. Walker, QMC
E. H. Davison, Sig C
F. J. Mellinger, Inf.
E. G. Owens, Inf.
J. F. Mollomo, MC
N. S. Bolin, AC
P. G. Smith, AC
J. J. Barton, QMC
J. E. Sinclair, AC
L. W. Maxwell, Jr., AC
M. A. Hill, Jr., QMC
F. W. Campbell, AC
G. R. Kinsey, DC
John Barclay, Jr., FD
D. A. Woolford, AC
H. J. Kohler, MC
Ruth W. Brainerd, AC
S. B. McIntyre, AC
H. J. Dowdle, Inf.
H. C. Schumacher, QMC
Julia M. Martin, ANC
L. C. Hall, AC
C. E. Jensen, AC
W. C. Layton, MC
E. G. Froberg, AC
H. H. Smith, Jr., OD
G. E. Lehr, AC
R. D. McIntyre, AC
J. A. Lee, JAGD
O. K. Taylor, AC
D. E. Matthews, AC
D. E. Stewart, MC
R. E. Malone, AC
R. Kresslov, AC
J. E. Lundy, AC
E. W. Erickson, AC
H. B. Mitchell II, FA
L. C. Murdoch, AC
T. H. Fox, MC
R. R. Maurer, Inf.
P. B. Scott, OD
H. C. Smith, AGD
R. B. Asmann, AGD
W. L. Howell, Inf.
J. M. Stockton, Sn C
H. R. Joseph, AC
G. M. Miller, Inf.
J. N. Kellerman, OD
T. F. Walsh, Jr., AC
C. L. Nunn, AGD
L. H. Hammond, CE
F. C. Sandlin, CE
F. L. Bushong, Jr., OD
W. B. Britton, Jr., AC
E. Tucker, Jr., AC
H. C. Goldman, AC
J. K. Connell, Cav.
W. E. Howell, TC
T. B. Starling, AC
G. R. Catlett, OD
A. W. Kellams, AC
J. A. Carew, QMC
E. W. Merrill, ANC
E. M. Vandiver, TC
L. M. Vierhus, TC
J. W. Thorall, AC

Captain to Major

J. H. Robertson, AC
E. C. Stein, AC
L. T. Stone, Jr., AUS
H. A. Propster, Inf.
J. A. Chaintreuil, MC
N. D. Kathan, MC
H. E. Manning, FA
S. F. Witt, TC
B. C. Kerns
F. J. Davies, AUS
C. Boruff, AUS
E. E. Gray, OD
D. A. Noble, ANC
A. C. Huffman, CE
H. H. Scruggs, TC
E. Paseman, AC
R. P. Pike, OD
J. R. Adams, QMC
H. J. Page, TC
J. A. Bagdon, Sig C
Ted Newmark, AGD
C. R. Lathrop, QMC
R. E. Allen, MC
M. E. Cox, MC
R. B. Engle, MC
W. H. Leonard, CAC
W. R. Harriman, OD
C. W. Vermeulen, MC
J. Farrell, AUS
E. C. Strode, MC
V. H. P. Baldwin, AC
W. V. Long, AC
H. W. Stickle, AC
J. F. Baird, Inf.
F. D. Schwikert, AC
J. J. Scholes, AC
N. E. Huseby, AC
G. L. Harkins, Inf.
K. A. Owen, MC
N. L. Jacoby, AC
E. T. Jones, AC
H. W. Evans, AC
W. E. Hoppe, DC
W. S. Jacobs, Inf.
P. R. Olgiatti, CE
W. W. Oliver, JAGD
H. M. Hoover, AC
W. G. Williamson
W. F. Gleason, AGD
C. T. Meacham, DC
A. L. Lundblad, DC
S. F. Erpf, DC
W. S. Beckett, AC
F. W. Ferst, AC
A. T. Beisner, MAC
S. Brooks, FA
C. R. Jacobson, DC
J. A. D. Schaaf, MC
A. P. Thomas, AC
W. V. Moyer, DC
J. P. Robinson, MC
W. A. Evans, OD
R. H. Siler, AGD
E. E. Skinner, AC
L. L. Bourdon, MC
B. W. Wyatt, MC
E. J. Des Autels

Training 18-Year-Olds in Pacific

Army Hdqs., Midpac. Ft. Shafter, T. H. —Eighteen-year-old soldiers in Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson's Middle Pacific Command now are given their six-month pre-combat training course by the same officers and non-commissioned officers

who in future may lead them in battle.

Since Congress directed that no soldier less than 19 years of age would be sent into combat until he had completed six months of advanced training, the Army in the Middle Pacific has been assigning the young soldiers in small groups to units in training.

Officers, many of them fresh from the conquest of Okinawa, daily are teaching the young soldiers the tactics used by the Tenth Army to wrest that Pacific stronghold from the Japs.

Under this program, seasoned officers and non-commissioned officers are able to give more individual attention to the 18-year-olds than would be possible if they were trained in large groups.

Most of the young soldiers are being trained by units of the 10th Army. Others have been assigned to veteran infantry units, many of whose officers served on Okinawa as observers.

In addition to 17 weeks of basic training in the United States, the young replacements normally spend three weeks in training at a replacement depot on Oahu, T. H., before being assigned to a permanent unit. Then follows six months of combat training.

The youths are given stiff jungle training. They are taught how to fight hand-to-hand in thick underbrush, how to ford streams, how to live off jungle vegetation.

Army and Navy Journal 1529

August 11, 1945

A replacement in a rifle company learns to become expert in the use of rifles, mortars and machine guns. He is taken on numerous field problems and sent out on scouting patrols under the watchful eyes of veterans.

All are taught how to use the flame-thrower in attacks on caves, and how to make amphibious landings.

Adm. Price to Okinawa

Rear Adm. John Dale Price, USN, former Commander Fleet Air Wing One, has been appointed Commander Naval Operating Base Okinawa.

Fleet Dodges Typhoon

Despite the fact that Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet still stalked the waters of the Japanese homeland last week his chief enemy was not Japs but a threatening typhoon, the Navy Department said.

According to the Navy Department, observation planes had found the storm east of Okinawa, moving northeasterly toward the Japanese homeland—and toward the ships of the Third Fleet. Admiral Halsey had been caught in one destructive typhoon on 5 June. He was going to make sure it didn't happen again, so the Third Fleet moved into safe waters.

CLASSIFIED

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Marine and Coast Guard Ages

Continuing its studies of ages among high command ranks in the Armed Forces, the Statistical section of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has issued a report on the U. S. Marine Corps and the U. S. Coast Guard. The report states:

"The Marine Corps, in common with our other military services, has grown enormously during the war period—from a personnel of less than 20,000 in September 1939, to about half a million currently. The gigantic task of organizing, equipping, training, and putting into combat large numbers of men has required a considerably expanded leadership. Just before our vast expansion program was launched, there were 16 Generals on active duty in the Marine Corps—four Major Generals including the Commandant, and twelve Brigadier Generals. On 1 May 1945, there were 76 Generals on active duty: the Commandant, who is a full ranking General; a Lieutenant General, 20 Major and 45 Brigadier Generals.

"The age distribution of these high officers is shown in Table 1. About one third of the total are under 50 years of age, and an additional two-fifths are in their early 50's. The Commandant, General Alexander A. Vandegrift, is 58 years of age; Lieutenant General Holland M. Smith, five years older, is 63. The average for the Major Generals is 54.3 years, and for the Brigadier Generals, 51.0 years.

"The average age of the top leadership in the Marine Corps has been reduced considerably during the war period. As of 1 May 1940, the average for Major Generals was 60.5 years, 6.2 above the current figure quoted above; for Brigadier Generals, the average age has been lowered by 6.4 years. This decrease in age for the high command of the Marine Corps has been even more marked than for the Navy.

TABLE 1—Age Distribution of Generals, by Rank, of the United States Marine Corps on Active Duty, 1 May 1945

Age Group	Total Number in Each Age	Generals	Lieutenant Generals	Major Generals	Brigadier Generals
45 to 49	24	—	—	6	18
50 to 54	31	—	—	12	19
55 to 59	11	1	—	4	6
60 to 64	10	—	1	7	2
Total number	76	1	1	29	45
Average age					
in years	52.5	58	63	54.3	51.0

Source—Data supplied by the Division of Public Information, U. S. Marine Corps.

TABLE 2—Age Distribution of Admirals, by Rank, of the United States Coast Guard on Active Duty, 1 May 1945

Age Group	Total Number in Each Age	Admirals	Vice Admirals	Rear Admirals
45 to 49	1	—	—	1
50 to 54	1	—	—	1
55 to 59	8	1	—	7
60 to 64	3	—	—	3
65 to 69	3	—	—	3
70	1	—	—	1
Total number	17	1	0	16
Average age				
in years	59.9	59	—	59.9

Source—Data supplied by the Public Relations Division of the U. S. Coast Guard.

"The United States Coast Guard, which in peacetime operates under the Treasury Department, was transferred by Presidential order to the Navy Department on 1 November 1941, about five weeks before Pearl Harbor. In addition to continuing many of its civil functions, the Coast Guard has taken on a number of special wartime duties, such as convoy service, anti-submarine patrol, manning transport ships and other craft, protecting harbors and waterfront facilities, and regulating merchant shipping. The personnel in this branch of the service has increased from little more than 10,000 when the war began in Europe, to about 172,000.

"The top leaders of the Coast Guard,

on active duty on 1 May 1945, comprised the Commandant with the rank of Admiral, and 16 Rear Admirals. (See Table 2.) Admiral Russell R. Waesche is 59 years of age. Oddly enough, the ages for Rear Admirals, ranging from 47 to 70 years, averaged 59.9 years, or about one year more than the age of the Commandant. This results, in part, from the fact that the average age of the four Rear Admirals recalled to active duty from retirement was close to 68 years. No comparison in age distribution between the war and the prewar period is possible, for the reason that in peacetime the Commandant was the only one with admiralty rank in the Coast Guard."

(Note.—Additional data for the Coast Guard, bringing the records up to 1 Aug. 1945, have been received. These show that in addition to Admiral Waesche, there are now 24 Rear Admirals whose average age is 58 years, indicating that in the Coast Guard, as in the other services, the war has brought about the promotion of younger men to positions of leadership. In order to maintain comparability with the information regarding the Navy and the Marine Corps, the data for the Coast Guard are here presented, in text and table, as of 1 May 1945.)

Chinese Combat Command

Having successfully carried forward the important duty of planning and executing tactical operations by sponsored Chinese Military units in the field, as well as aiding and assisting in the training of Chinese fighting organizations, the Chinese Combat Command has established an unusual record of achievement.

A combat organization, the CCC is a U. S. Army command which goes into the field advising and physically assisting selected units of the Chinese Army to organize, equip with certain American items, instruct in the effective use of such equipment, and take into combat an effective Chinese military striking force. In addition, CCC personnel supervise the distribution of American equipment and supplies from the Services of Supply division dump right out to and including the most forward American-sponsored Chinese units in contact with the enemy.

Because of the present difficulties of communications in the China Theater and the limitations on equipment and supplies, the CCC is not now—nor will it be in the immediate future—able to lend close assistance to all the Chinese armies in the field. But its work with the selected units of Chinese Army Groups has in many instances created a Chinese striking force which can and will meet the Japanese in the climactic battles for the liberation of the Asiatic mainland.

The practical value of this training assistance was demonstrated in the recently concluded Salween Campaign, during which the Chinese Expeditionary Force, partially American-trained, equipped and supplied, swept the Japanese out of southwestern Yunnan Province and fought its way to a junction with the Allied forces of Lt. Gen. Dan I. Sultan, commanding general of India-Burma Theater. This made possible the reopening for the first time since 5 May 1942 of a land supply route between Free China and America via India.

The American organization which assisted in the training, equipping and supplying of the Chinese Expeditionary Force for the Salween Campaign and which sent teams of officers and enlisted men into the field as strategic and tactical advisors and technical assistants was initially called the Y-Force Operations Staff. On 17 November 1944 the Y-FOS was deactivated and a new organization, the Chinese Training and Combat Command, was set up to apply to a wider sphere of action, the principles being so successfully employed.

In order to maintain closest possible liaison with the Chinese troops of the Chinese striking force being organized, the structural organization of the U. S. Army's Chinese Combat Command roughly parallels the overall organization of the Chinese Army units with which they work. Headquarters of the CCC, under command of Maj. Gen. R. B. McClure, is mobile and operates in the geographical proximity of the Supreme Headquarters, Chinese Army, commanded by General Ho Ying-chin. Thus, daily or hourly, contact between these two headquarters and lateral liaison between members of the American and Chinese staffs is achieved.

Beneath the highest echelon of CCC

and reporting directly to it are a number of field commands with headquarters widely dispersed in China in close proximity in each case to the Chinese Army Group with which the CCC Field Command works.

Each U. S. Combat Section is designed as a self-sufficient unit. Its personnel includes American officers and men trained in overall field strategy, tactics and training, as well as officers and men with specialized training in ordnance, supply and communications. In addition there is also included Army Medical Corps officers and enlisted Medical Department technicians. Portable surgical hospitals work in conjunction with Chinese field hospitals to which Chinese wounded are evacuated. American patients are cared for in U. S. Army hospitals.

Close cooperation also is maintained with the U. S. Army's Services of Supply in China Theater, with the China Wing and the India China Division of USAAF's Air Transport Command, with the 14th USAAF's Troop Carrier Command. Without full assistance of these organizations CCC's recommendations for meeting Chinese problems would be impossible of fulfillment.

The CCC, together with the CTC, SOS, various elements of the AAF, and other American organizations in China, all operate under the Commanding General, United States Forces, China Theater, whose headquarters is maintained at Chungking to permit close parallel action with that of the Headquarters of China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

In the first three weeks of its existence the CCC had three commanding officers. Col. Albert H. Stackpole was the first to head the organization, followed in five days by Col. Woods King, who was in turn succeeded by Maj. Gen. R. B. McClure. The general's two predecessors later headed field commands for CCC.

The original general staff consisted of Col. David D. Barrett, Chief of Staff; Col. Isaac L. Kitts, Deputy Chief of Staff; Col. George R. Hayman, Col. Reynolds Condon, Col. Lawrence M. Scarborough and Lt. Col. Clarence Q. Graham. Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner moved up from Burma and succeeded Colonel Barrett as Chief of Staff, and a few other changes were made. As of 20 June 1945 the staff included: Maj. Gen. R. B. McClure, Commanding General; Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, Chief of Staff; Col. James C. Frank, Deputy Chief of Staff, and a general staff including Col. George R. Hayman, Col. Henry M. Spengler, Col. Lawrence M. Scarborough and Lt. Col. Clarence Q. Graham.

The day after General McClure took command, on 28 January 1945, a number of subordinate field commands were activated to bring CCC foci of operations closer to the actual Chinese commands in the field. Among the announced CCC personnel heading field commands have been Brig. Gen. Philip E. Gallagher, Brig. Gen. Emerick Kutschko, Brig. Gen. Frederic W. Boye, Brig. Gen. Harwood C. Bowman, and Colonels Woods King, Albert H. Stackpole, David D. Barrett, Harry A. Buckley and John K. Sells. The field commands have been geographically spread in Free China according to the geographical locations of the Chinese units with which CCC is working, helping the Chinese Army to organize, equip, train, supply and send into combat a unified Chinese striking force.

For several months after these CCC field commands were activated, the main effort was preparing the ground for future operations. Equipment and supplies were received from SOS and distributed under CCC supervision. At unit headquarters in the field, demonstration teams exhibited new equipment from America, issued it, and trained Chinese soldiers in its use. CCC field officers familiarized themselves with the terrain and the distinctive problems of the areas to which they were assigned. Knotty problems of transportation and supply were analyzed and steps taken toward their solution.

The Chinese themselves have been generous in their published estimates of the value of the help CCC contributed. They were particularly emphatic in their praise of the manner in which American aid was effective in moving supplies and personnel to the front, in evacuating wounded from the front and in caring for wounded treated by CCC portable surgical hos-

pitals immediately behind the front.

Encouraged by the results obtained to date, the probability now exists that CCC operations in the future will be along the present general lines, but in an increasing measure. Recent Chinese successes in Southeast China, following on previous victories in the Burma and Salween Campaigns, prove beyond question that the Chinese soldier can and will fight the Japanese effectively if he has organization, leadership, training, equipment and supplies with which to fight a modern war.

Screening Tests

The War Department is engaged in developing Army trade screening tests as a means of measuring proficiency in technical specialties and to identify those men who are sufficiently qualified to bypass additional technical training, it was revealed this week.

Under a new policy issued this week it is pointed out that during redeployment it is especially necessary to evaluate the background of personnel in terms of specialist training and experience so that they may be properly assigned.

Screening tests will be administered to all enlisted men who are being considered for retraining in the following categories: MOS.

- 014 Auto Mechanic Experience Check List.
- 014 Auto Mechanic Test.
- 050 Carpenter Experience Check List.
- 050 Carpenter Test.
- 060 Cook Experience Check List.
- 060 Cook Test.
- 114 Machinist Experience Check List.
- 114 Machinist Test.
- 256 Welding Experience Check List.
- 256 Welding Test.
- 345 Truck Driver Experience Check List.
- 345 Truck Driver Test.
- 405 Clerical Experience Check List.
- 405 Clerical Achievement Test.
- 533 Demolition Specialist Experience Check List.
- 533 Demolition Specialist Test.
- 685 Airplane Electrical Mechanic Test.
- 686 Airplane Instrument Mechanic Test.
- 687 Airplane Propeller Mechanic Test.
- 747 Army Airplane and Engine Mechanic Test.
- 750 Airplane Maintenance Technician Test.
- 754 AAF Radio Mechanic Test.
- 826 AAF Supply Technician Test.
- 835 Supply Clerk Experience Check List (Ordnance Supplies).
- 835 Supply Clerk Test (Ordnance Supplies).
- 835 Supply Clerk Experience Check List (QM Supplies).
- 835 Supply Clerk Test (QM Supplies).
- 911 Airplane Armorer Test.
- 932 Special Vehicle Operator (Refueling Unit Operator).
- 945 Photographic Laboratory Technician Test.

Mail For Returning Units

As a means of expediting its receipt in the hands of Army personnel returning to the United States the War Department has set up a new procedure for the handling of mail for departing units.

Under the new procedure the oversea commander will, as soon as departure dates can be determined, advise the Army Postal Service, and the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, by radio, with respect to information as to which mail surface dispatch or air dispatch to the unit should be withheld from oversea forwarding.

The Commander will also request each person returning with the unit to notify, immediately upon being advised thereof, emergency addressee and all correspondents and publishers to discontinue sending mail to him until further advised as to his new address. Personnel are required to use WD AGO Form 971 for this purpose. Persons transferred from the unit before its departure will follow the same instructions.

The Commander will also issue instructions requiring the Army post office or other organization designated to perform directory service for mail received after departure of the unit.

In cases where a port of debarkation and a port of mail address are the same, the port commander at the point to which the mail for the unit has been addressed while the unit was overseas will withhold mail from oversea dispatch until after the dates fixed by the oversea commander.

Navy News Bureau

A Navy News Bureau, responsible for gathering and preparing news of interest to naval personnel concerned with the activities of the Navy Department, has been established by the Bureau of Personnel.

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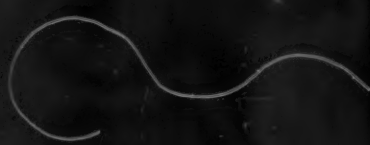
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Atomic Bomb Attack

On 6 August at 9:15 (Japanese time) Col. Paul W. Tibbets, piloting a single B-29 dropped the earth shaking atomic bomb on the Japanese homeland city of Hiroshima and thereby recorded in the annals of history the results of the most devastating military weapon known to mankind.

So intense was the repercussion from the new bomb that hours elapsed before reconnaissance planes were able to get any kind of a picture as to the damage that had been caused by the mighty scientific brainchild, but even from the meagre information that was available, it soon became evident that there was an explosive which had in effect gone far beyond the wildest dreams of Jules Verne.

Upon his return Colonel Tibbets declared that immediately after he had dropped the bomb he knew he would have to leave the vicinity as quickly as possible.

"I made a very tight turn and increased speed to put our plane at a maximum range from the target at the time of the explosion," he said. "I had the plane broadside to the explosion so we could see what happened."

Later Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May reported that four hours after Colonel Tibbets left the target a B-29 photographic reconnaissance plane found the city still blanketed and obscured by smoke from the atomic bomb. He said smoke was still at 40,000 feet over the city.

"Although we got some pictures at the time the bomb was dropped," he said, "we still do not have photographs on which we can compute damage by this bomb. However, it looks like extensive damage."

Beside Colonel Tibbets there were only two other persons in the plane who knew that they were dropping the atomic bomb. They were Maj. Thomas W. Serebee, the bombardier, and Capt. William H. Parsons, USN, a naval ordnance expert, who described himself as a "weaponeer as distinguished from an engineer." It was the latter's job to make the bomb safe to carry in aircraft.

"We had to assume long ago that the bomb would be a success and then go ahead and build a bomb which could be carried in comparative safety in an aircraft," Captain Parsons said. "We had constructed and dropped a great number of facsimiles, so Monday when we released the real atomic bomb it was difficult for me to believe it was anything different from the one which we had developed and practiced with."

General Carl A. Spaatz, commanding general of the United States Army Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific, estimated that this one bomb was equivalent to a massed strike by 2,000 B-29's. In other words, he explained, this one bomb had the explosive destruction of more than 20,000 tons of TNT.

General Spaatz estimated that if the Allies had had the atomic bomb prior to V-E Day it would have shortened the war six to eight months. General Le May said that he thought there wouldn't have been a D-Day if the Allies had had the atomic bomb, indicating his faith that such may be the case in war against Japan.

According to reports the atomic bomb cannot be controlled like other bombs. It still must be checked and patted to the last minute by a "weaponeer," and this will be true until it is more fully developed. However, it is understood that those concerned in its development were anxious to see it further tested under actual wartime conditions.

The B-29 which dropped the new weapon is reported to have sustained two slaps of shock from the bomb one minute after it was released. After the explosion, those in the plane who could look and were amazed to see a mountain of white smoke to be all that remained of what was once Hiroshima. The white smoke is believed to have risen in a boiling, swirling mass to a height of about 40,000 feet into the air. On second observation, however, it appeared that it could not have been smoke but dust, since the explosion happened too fast to form smoke.

The atomic bomb at the present time of its experiment is purely an air weapon. It is not believed that it will be used to start a tidal wave and will undoubtedly have disappointing results when used against shipping or to stir up a volcano.

From this point forward the psychological warfare branch intends to drop

leaflets acquainting the Japanese people with the use of this American secret weapon of devastating force. It is believed the Japanese have made little or no progress on the atomic bomb, with one reliable source stating that it is doubted if Germany shared this secret with Japan.

Later reports from the Island base of Guam indicated that there was reason to believe that the Japanese city of Hiroshima no longer exists. The lone bomb is known to have struck squarely in the center of the industrial military city of 343,000 on southern Honshu in the Japanese mainland.

Changes In Army Regulations

The War Department has issued the following Regulations and Changes in Regulations:

AR 30-2215. "Meal Tickets." Changes 2 issued 27 July. Supersede Changes 1, 30 April 1945.

AR 35-220. "Bonds of Accountable Officers." Changes 2 issued 2 Aug. Supersede Change 1, 2 March 1945.

AR 35-1485. "Additional Pay for Diving Duty." Changes 2 issued 28 July. Supersede Changes 1, 22 Feb. 1944.

AR 35-2480. "Settlement of Accounts of Enlisted Personnel upon Separation from the Service." Changes 1 issued 31 July 1945.

AR 35-4805. "Vouchers for Travel of Military Personnel and their Dependents." Changes 2 issued 28 July. Supersede C 1, 18 May 1945.

AR 35-5520. "Allotments of Pay." Changes 4 issued 26 July. Changes now in force: 1, 3, 4.

AR 35-6710. "Auditing Property Accounts." Changes 1 issued 4 Aug.

AR 310-50. "Orders, Bulletins, Circulars, and Memoranda." Changes 2 issued 26 July. Supersede Changes 1, 10 April 1945, and section I, WD Circ. 219, 1945.

AR 340-20. "Signatures." Changes 1 issued 3 Aug.

AR 345-155. "Preparation of Army Pay Rolls." Changes 2 issued 26 July.

AR 850-15. "Motor Vehicles." Issued 1 Aug. Supersedes AR and sections of W. D. Circulars having to do with this title.

AR 850-250. "Regulations for State Guard." Changes 1 issued 26 July.

Discharge Adjustments

Any enlisted man who cannot be developed to the extent where he may be expected to absorb military training and become a satisfactory soldier is eligible for discharge from the Army, under a new policy issued by the War Department this week.

The new ruling was issued as a means of making some provision for "noneffectives" in the Army where the disposition of marginal cases is difficult.

The Army stated that it may be considered that if an individual in a training establishment, after repeated attempts have been made to train him in the various MOS's peculiar to the establishment, is so completely unable to absorb training that he is definitely unassignable, he should be so reported and the board be guided accordingly.

Charges Army Brutalities

Representative May, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, denounced this week the War Department's failure to punish Army personnel who he said were guilty of brutalities in the treatment of guardhouse prisoners.

The alleged brutalities took place at Lincoln Air Field, Nebraska, and while courts martial were conducted there were no convictions. In fact, one of the officers involved has since been promoted, invoking from Mr. May the statement that "Promotion seems to be a customary reward for brutality."

Generalissimo Honors Gen. Chennault

Chungking.—American and Chinese Government and military dignitaries gathered at Chiang Kai-shek's residence 30 July to honor Maj. Gen. C. L. Chennault, retiring commanding general of the Fourteenth Air Force.

General Chennault was presented with the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal, and with the Order of Blue-Sky-White-Sun, a Chinese decoration. The Generalissimo personally conferred the Chinese medal, one of the highest honors the Chinese Government can bestow. The Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal was presented by Lt. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, commanding general, U. S. Forces, China theater.

Sen. Hiram Johnson Dies

Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R-Calif.), ranking Republican member of the Senate committee on naval affairs, and long a staunch supporter of National Defense, died 6 Aug. at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. He would shortly have been seventy-nine.

Death came to the West Coast Senator at 6:40 a.m. while he was in a deep sleep. Mrs. Johnson who had been his almost constant companion in recent months was at the bedside. Their son, Lt. Col. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., recently placed on inactive duty, enroute by plane from California to Washington arrived too late.

One of the nation's outstanding liberals, Senator Johnson for more than a quarter of a century, first as Governor of his native California and later as Senator, he followed his own convictions regardless of consequence.

Senator Johnson always preserved a strong nationalistic outlook. During his long and stormy career in the Senate, he opposed with zeal every measure which he viewed as tending to draw the United States into European politics.

Offered the vice presidential nomination on the Republican ticket with Warren G. Harding in 1920, he refused.

Outstanding among his accomplishments in Congress was co-authorship of the Swing-Johnson Act which made possible the gigantic Boulder Dam. But more than that, however, his admirers believe he would wish to be remembered for the reforms in Government which marked his tenure as Governor of California, a post in which he served from 1910 until his election to Congress six years later.

Invincible National Defense

America's strongest argument for world peace is an invincible National Defense organized and administered without thought or sign of aggression, the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program declared this week.

The Committee stated that the United States intended to put all of its efforts and all of its confidence in a world organization for peace. The Committee pointed out that such was our declared public policy.

"But we also know that wars are no longer declared or negotiated in advance," the Committee said. "Hence, we must be prepared to balk any future attempt to repeat Pearl Harbor. Since our strength in manpower and production has served to turn the tide of victory in the past, we may expect future enemies to recognize this fact, and consequently, take every means including surprise, to neutralize our strength at the outset."

The Committee warned that our national resources have been seriously depleted by this war. Competent authorities, it was stated, have cautioned us that we cannot "oil another war." It was predicted that our known continental supply of crude oil will be exhausted in as little as 12 years at the expected rate of peacetime consumption. Although new pools are constantly being discovered, the Committee said, the rate of discovery is decreasing.

Navy Newspaper

Guam.—With a small group of former newspaper men in charge of operations, the Navy on 25 July launched the first edition of a daily newspaper for personnel of the service at Advance Headquarters of the U. S. Pacific Fleet.

The Navy News, the title chosen for Navy dailies to be published later in the Philippines and at Okinawa as well as in Guam, began with a four-page edition in tabloid size produced by photo-lithographic offset process. The arrival of modern high-speed presses and linotype machines and the construction of a specially-designed plant in coming weeks will make it possible to expand the paper and to multiply the circulation to the point where it will be possible to serve Navy personnel on Saipan, Tinian, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and Ulithi, as well as on Guam.

Acting Editor-in-Chief of the Navy News (Guam edition) is Lt. Comdr. William Marvin McCarthy, USNR, former managing editor of the Chicago Times. Assistant officer-in-charge is Lt. Seymour Francis, USNR, formerly on the staff of the Chicago Sun, and Ens. Lloyd H. Norman, USNR, ex-Chicago Tribune Washington reporter, is third in command.

Knock Out U. S. First

No country will ever again tackle another war without first knocking the United States out, Under Secretary of War Patterson declared this week.

Speaking before a meeting of the District of Columbia American Legion Convention, the Under Secretary stated that by smashing down Germany's defenses, we wrecked her laboratory. For the time being at least, he said, no new secret weapons will be brought forth to haunt us.

Secretary Patterson said that Germany found many weapons in its search, but none were final or decisive. All, he said, were successful in part, the V-1 which she worked on for 15 years, the V-2 which she has been developing longer than that and others.

"We know," he said, "that she was working on other and more deadly weapons, for our own scientists, working in peace and away from bombs, were keeping pace with all of this."

He warned, however, that not beyond the bounds of possibility had always been the congealing thought that the eternal and tireless search by the German scientists might some day result in the discovery of the Unholy Grail for which they had been searching so long—a weapon which at once would confound and destroy our armies or sea defenses and would bring disaster upon us.

The Secretary said that the United States had finally come out of the jungle in the Pacific war. We are, he said, training our men in Hawaii now, for example, in a combat training school instead of the Jungle Training School which was closed up.

"We are out of the miasma of the fetid swamps, crawling with strange insects and reptiles," he said. "We are across the greatest of the vast distances of that mighty ocean the Pacific. We have come a long, long way since '41 and '42, when we had only a prayer for the future and the word of a great general, 'I will return.'"

Mr. Patterson said it would have been a mistake to have underestimated the Germans and their ingenuity in inventing new weapons. Germany, he said, has been looking for many years for a weapon to give her invincibility in war. She worked during the last war and after it, and during this war, for a sword which figuratively could not be struck from her hand, for a magic bullet which could not be turned from its mark.

Psychoneurotics

The Navy Department has revised its policy with respect to the return to service of Psychoneurotic patients, it was announced this week.

The Department stated that from current experience it has become evident that personnel, particularly those who have been exposed to combat or operational conditions, may develop psychoneuroses which are neither permanent nor totally disabling. Many of this group of personnel can be returned to duty, or to a limited-duty status with a view to further rehabilitation.

Medical officers will, in the future, be required to give due consideration to the new policy. In addition medical survey boards are requested to make appropriate recommendations for return to duty or to a limited-duty status whenever such disposition seems warranted.

Household Effects

Existing regulations affecting the shipment of household effects and dependents of Army officers retired or released from Active Duty may be relaxed under certain conditions the General Accounting Office ruled this week. Text of the GOA synopsis is as follows:

In view of existing transportation, housing, etc., conditions, the requirement that Army officers retired or relieved from active duty perform travel to their homes within one year in order to be entitled to mileage, transportation of dependents and shipment of household effects (compare 24 Comp. Gen. 291) may be relaxed, provided Army Regulations be appropriately amended, to permit payment, transportation in kind or reimbursement in connection with travel or transportation accomplished within one year after termination of the present war or within one year after date of retirement or relief from active duty, whichever is later.



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